FBIS **DAILY REPORT**

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

4 FEBRUARY 1986

Israel

Forced Landing of Libyan Plane — A special announcement interrupted the regular newscast on Tripoli radio stating that "Jewish air pirates" had forced a Libyan Arab Airlines plane to land and that U.S. Naval units in the Mediterranean "provided full information to the Zionist pirates about the movements of the civilian plane." An IDF spokesman said that the plane was suspected of carrying people involved in "planning anti-Israeli terrorist acts," according to Tel Aviv IDF Radio. The radio added that the decision to intercept the plane was made by the "highest echelons" in Israel. It was learned that the passengers were Syrian politicians, who were released, and the plane took off the radio noted. Meanwhile, Damascus Radio reported that Syrian Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar' summoned the ambassadors of the five UN Security Council member-countries and requested an immediate meeting of the UN Security Council.

Directors General Trip to Egypt — The ministerial directors general will depart for Cairo on 5 February to discuss the political package deal which includes the Tabah issue, Jerusalem radio reported following an Inner Cabinet meeting which approved the departure.

Knesset No-Confidence Vote — The Knesset rejected by a large majority a no-confidence motion submitted by the Tehiya Movement, Jerusalem television reported.

OPEC

The UAE petroleum minister told the UAE's *AL-ITTIHAD* that the planned 6 February emergency meeting of the OPEC Higher Monitoring Council has been cancelled, KUNA reported. OPEC sources attributed this development to Saudi Arabia's intention to "foil any thought" that the Kingdom has withdrawn from its "confrontation stance" against non-OPEC states, particularly Britain, the agency added. In Riyadh, the Saudi information minister disclosed that the cabinet discussed the fall in oil prices during a 3 February session chaired by King Fahd, SPA reported. The minister said the cabinet denied "biased and baseless claims" that Saudi Arabia is seeking to reduce oil prices, noting the cabinet's view that all oil-exporting countries should cooperate to prevent a continuation of the price fall and to return prices to acceptable levels.

King Fahd also discussed the oil situation in a telephone conversation with Libyan leader Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi and in a meeting with the Iranian deputy petroleum minister, according to JANA and Tehran radio. The Iranian official emphasized Iran's opposition to "plots" to lower the price of oil, stating that while Iran does not oppose attempts to secure a larger market share for OPEC, this should not lead to the cheap sale of Muslim oil reserves, Tehran radio noted.

Egypt

The Higher State Security Court sentenced four Libyans to life imprisonment on charges of trying to assassinate Libyan exile 'Abd al-Hamid al-Bakkush, MENA announced 4 February.

Jordan, PLO

Jordan will not attend any international conference on the Middle East that does not have decision-making powers and binding authority, a senior Jordanian official told the *JORDAN TIMES*. The official said that Israel is discussing a "simulated conference" while Jordan seeks an "effective" one.

Meanwhile, PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat commented on the results of his recent talks with King Husayn in a statement to *AL-SHARQ AL-AWSAT* reported by Baghdad Voice of PLO radio. 'Arafat said the talks did not fail but have stopped at this stage, though contacts between the two sides are continuing.

Lebanon

Another explosion in the Christian sector killed 4 people and wounded 22 others, according to Voice of Lebanon radio. The bomb, which was attached to a rocket, exploded in the Al-Judaydah area near East Beirut.

Iran-Iraq War; Gulf Shipping

Iraqi aircraft hit a large maritime target near the Iranian coast, attacked an Iranian military camp at Hamid, and twice attacked the Ganaveh oil pipeline intersection, according to Iraqi military statements broadcast by Voice of the Masses and Baghdad radio. Iraqi planes have carried out 2,340 combat missions since the start of the year, a statement revealed. In Bandar-e Abbas, Iranian Interior Minister 'Ali Akbar Mohtashemi said the United States would be "well advised" to keep out of the Persian Gulf since Iran is "powerfully present" there, adding that Iran is proud of its interception and inspection of a U.S. ship in the Gulf, IRNA reported.

Iran

At the conclusion of his 3-day visit to Tehran, USSR First Deputy Foreign Minister Georgiy Korniyenko described his talks with President 'Ali Khamene'i and other officials as "frank" and "constructive," IRNA reported.

PDRY

A PDRY envoy held talks in Tripoli with Libyan General People's Committee Chairman Muhammad al-Zarruq Rajab, Aden radio reported, adding that Rajab affirmed Libya's support for the Yemeni people's "collective leadership." Another PDRY envoy left for Oman to deliver a message to Sultan Qabus ibn Sa'id from acting Chairman Haydar Abu Bakr al-'Attas, the radio disclosed. Salalah radio subsequently broadcast a PDRY-Omani joint statement in which the Yemeni envoy affirmed the PDRY's desire to abide by the 1982 agreement with Oman and to continue negotiations in all fields, including the borders committee. The statement also noted Oman's view that "whatever took place in the PDRY is considered an internal affair which concerns the PDRY only."

Although Aden radio has generally reverted to the broadcasting schedule that existed before 13 January, the radio is still not carrying the Voice of Palestine.

FBIS DAILY REPORT CONTENTS

Middle East & Africa

Vol V No 023 *4 February 1986*

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW i

INTER-ARAB AFFAIRS

Algeria Offers Libya Troops if U.S. Attacks *[KUNA]* .... A 1
Palestinian Source Rules Out 'Arafat Visit to Cairo *[Paris Radio Monte Carlo]* .... A 1
'Arafat 'Totally' Rejects UN Resolutions *[AFP]* .... A 1
  More on 'Arafat Views *[MENA]* .... A 1
Al-Hasan Says PLO-Jordan Agreement 'Not Dead' *[KUNA]* .... A 2
  'Arafat on Relations *[Baghdad Voice of PLO]* .... A 2
Representative Says PLO Ready for 'Flexibility' *[MENA]* .... A 2
Yasir 'Arafat Meets PNC Members in Jordan *[AL-DUSTUR 2 Feb]* .... A 2
Khalil al-Wazir Confers With King Husayn 1 Feb *[Baghdad Voice of PLO]* .... A 2
Fatah Leader Says Agreement Reached With Jordan *[AL-QABAS 1 Feb]* .... A 3
Three Signatories to Lebanese Peace Plan Meet *[AFP]* .... A 3
ICO's Pirzada Denounces U.S. Stand at UN *[JEDDAH]* .... A 3
DFLP Source Rejects New U.S. Peace Formula *[Paris Radio Monte Carlo]* .... A 3
Al-Qadhdhafi To Support Iraq if Mediation Fails *[AL-QABAS 27 Jan]* .... A 4
Arab League Delegate Addresses Session on Libya *[Baghdad Voice of the Masses]* .... A 4
Tripoli TV Carries Arab League Resolutions *[Tripoli Television]* .... A 4
Milhim, Deportees Hold Press Conference *[SAWT AL-SHA'B 3 Feb]* .... A 5
Amal Official Cited on Disarming Palestinians *[Baghdad Voice of PLO]* .... A 5
PLO Radio Reports Operations In Israel *[Baghdad Voice of PLO]* .... A 6
Late Report: PLO Denies Leaders on Libyan Plane *[KUNA]* .... A 6
  Habash Denial *[Paris Radio Monte Carlo]* .... A 6

OPEC AFFAIRS

Oil Minister Leaves For OPEC Meeting in Vienna *[INA]* .... B 1
  Comments on Market Situation *[Baghdad Voice of the Masses]* .... B 1
UAE Minister Says Emergency Meeting Cancelled *[KUNA]* .... B 1

ARABIAN PENINSULA

BAHRAIN

Somali Foreign Minister Arrives in Manama .... C 1
  Delivers Message to Amir .... C 1
Daily Criticizes U.S. UN Veto .... C 1
Interior Minister Departs for Morocco .... C 1

KUWAIT

Saudi Foreign Minister Arrives for 'Short Visit' .... C 1
  Departs After 3-Hour Visit .... C 1

OMAN

Talks Held With PDRY Delegation; Statement Issued .... C 2
Interior Minister Leaves for Morocco *[WAKH]* .... C 2

PDRY

Acting Chairman Visits Hospitals 2 Feb .... C 2

Popular Defense Statement Supports YSP .... C 3
Western Sector Military Expresses Support for YSP .... C 3
Yafi' District Holds Pro-YSP Popular Rally .... C 3
UAE Paper: 'Ali Nasir Reported in Libya *[AL-ITTIHAD 4 Feb]* .... C 3
'Ali Nasir Said to Meet USSR, Palestinian Groups *[AL KHALIJ3 Feb]* .... C 4
Transport Minister Departs for Oman .... C 4

QATAR

Dailies Criticize U.S. Veto at UN *[WAKH]* .... C 4

SAUDI ARABIA

King Fahd Chairs 3 Feb Cabinet Session .... C 4
Dailies on U.S. Veto on Arab UN Draft Resolution .... C 5

UAE

Minister 'Abdallah Receives Somali Minister .... C 5
  Received by Financial Official *[WAKH]* .... C 5
  Talks With AL-ITTIHAD *[WAKH]* .... C 5
  Concludes Visit *[WAKH]* .... C 6
KHALEEJ TIMES on U.S. Veto of UN Resolution *[1 Feb]* .... C 6

YAR

Vice President Receives Note From Supreme Soviet .... C 6
Paper Comments on U.S. Veto at UN .... C 7
People's Congress Discusses Events in PDRY .... C 7

EGYPT

Mubarak Meets U.S. Under Secretary of State .... D 1
'Bright Star' Maneuvers Program Cancelled *[London AL-SHARQ AL-AWSAT 3 Feb]* .... D 1
SFRY President Arrives, Talks With Mubarak .... D 1
  Mubarak Comments on Issues .... D 1
  Mubarak, Vlajkovic Speeches .... D 1
  Leaders Hold Talks .... D 4
UAE Paper Interviews Foreign Minister 'Abd Al-Majid *[Abu Dhabi AL-ITTIHAD 2 Feb]* .... D 4
'Abd al-Majid Discusses Israeli Delegation, Tabah .... D 6
Al-Mahjub on Impact of Mubarak Strasbourg Speech .... D 6

IRAQ

Interior Minister Mahmud Leaves for Morocco .... E 1
UN Envoy Comments on U.S. Veto of Resolution .... E 1
Continuing Reportage, Comment on War With Iran .... E 1
  Spokesman Reviews Operations .... E 1
  Communique No 2,104 .... E 1
  Second Ganeveh Raid .... E 2
  AL-THAWRAH Raps UN Indifference .... E 2

JORDAN

Kuwaiti Defense Minister Arrives in Amman .... F 1
  Defense Minister Departs .... F 1
AL-RA'Y Calls for 'Punishing' United States *[1 Feb]* .... F 1
SAWT AL-SHA'B Rejects Conditions on Arms Deal *[3 Feb]* .... F 1
JORDAN TIMES on Disagreement Over Conference *[3 Feb]* .... F 2

LEBANON

- Maronite Deputy Comments on Al-Jumayyil Meeting *[Voice of Lebanon]* G 1
- Phalangist Party Reiterates Support for Al-Jumayyil *[Voice of Lebanon]* G 1
- Deputy Harb Responds to Sham'un Criticism *[Voice of Lebanon]* G 1
- Birri on Current Developments, Al-Jumayyil G 1
- Birri Calls for End to 'Unfit' President's Term *[Voice of the Mountain]* G 2
- Western Embassies Threaten to Leave Beirut *[Radio Free Lebanon]* G 2
- Lebanese Official Interviewed on USSR Visit *[Kuwait AL-SIYASAH 1 Feb]* G 2
- Galilee Christians Union on 'Struggle,' PLO G 3
- Phalangists Possible Target of E. Beirut Bombings G 3
  - Explosion, Casualties Reported *[Voice of Lebanon]* G 3
  - 3 Wounded in Explosion G 3
  - Second Explosion Reported *[Voice of Lebanon]* G 3
  - Phalangist Centers Hit *[Voice of the Mountain]* G 3
  - Blast Near Phalangist Office G 3
  - Blast Kills 1, Wounds 4 G 3
  - 9 Killed, Many Wounded *[Voice of Lebanon]* G 3
  - 15 Killed, Wounded *[Radio Free Lebanon]* G 4
- Further on Clashes Between Rival Armenian Factions G 4
  - 3 Killed, 1 Kidnapped G 4
  - Tashnag Blames ASALA *[Voice of Lebanon]* G 4
  - Blasts Hit Three Shops *[Voice of Lebanon]* G 4
  - ARU Claims Responsibility *[Voice of Lebanon]* G 4
- Fighting Flares on Beirut, Mountain Combat Lines *[Voice of Lebanon]* G 4
- Amal Officials Warn Palestinians Not To Fight *[AFP]* G 4
- Amal-Palestinian Clashes, Sniper Fire Reported *[Radio Free Lebanon]* G 5
- Group Issues 'First Warning' to 'Deprived' *[Voice of Lebanon]* G 5
- Further Fighting Involving Israeli, Lahd, 'Resistance' G 5
  - Israeli Settlement Hit G 5
  - 4 Lahd Soldiers Wounded G 5
  - 5 Israelis Killed, Wounded G 6

SYRIA

- Talks Held With USSR on Advanced Sam-5 Missiles *[KUNA]* H 1
- AL-BA'TH : Arabs Are Losers in U.S. Policy H 1
- Sudanese Defense Minister, Delegation Depart H 1

ISRAEL

- IDF Spokesman On Forced Landing of Libyan Plane I 1
- 'Unofficial' Report I 1
- Plane, Passengers Depart I 1
  - Shamir Comments I 1
- Peres To Visit U.S., Confer With Reagan in April *[HA'ARETZ 3 Feb]* I 1
- Peres, Ministers Prepare Outline for Cairo Delegation I 1
  - Further Report I 1
- Knesset Rejects Nonconfidence Vote, Peres Speaks I 2
  - More on Peres Remarks I 2
- Peres Fears Shamir Attempt 'To Undermine' Tabah Effort *[THE JERUSALEM POST 2 Feb]* I 2
- Agreement With U.S. on International Forum Denied *[THE JERUSALEM POST 3 Feb]* I 3
- Japanese Paper Reports PLO To Recognize Israel I 4
- Rabin Says Unilateral Autonomy 'Dangerous Idea' I 4
  - PLO Supporters May Partake in Talks *['AL HAMISHMAR 3 Feb]* I 4
  - On Jordan Valley Incident I 4
- Paper Says Soviet Navy Increases Offshore Presence *[THE JERUSALEM POST 4 Feb]* I 4
- Nation Will Not Help Alledged Indian Spy *[THE JERUSALEM POST 2 Feb]* I 5
- Strike Held in E. Jerusalem Over Temple Mount Events I 5
  - Arabs Appeal to Peres *[THE JERUSALEM POST 4 Feb]* I 5

- U.S. Notification of Shcharansky Release Reported .... I 5
  - Leaders Deny Receiving Notice .... I 5
- Official Says 'Only' 300 IDF Soldiers in Lebanon *[HADASHOT 4 Feb]* .... I 5
- Electric Fence Reportedly Built Beyond Security Strip *[MA'ARIV 2 Feb]* .... I 6
- RAKAH Delegate Leaves for Cuban CP Conference *[MA'ARIV 2 Feb]* .... I 6

INTER-AFRICAN AFFAIRS

- PANA: OAU Chairman Rejects Botha's Latest Proposals .... P 1
- Lagos: Egypt's Ghali Urges OAU To Help Find Peace .... P 1
  - MENA Reports News Conference .... P 1
  - Declining U.S. Interest 'Stumbling Block' *[Accra]* .... P 1
- URTNA General Assembly Concludes in Gabon *[PANA]* .... P 1

NORTH AFRICA

ALGERIA

- Bendjedid Offers To Send Troops To Aid Libya *[Abu Dhabi AL-ITTIHAD 3 Feb]* .... Q 1
- Ibrahimi Meets With Uruguayan Foreign Minister .... Q 1

LIBYA

- 'Zionist Pirates' Force Civilian Plane To Land .... Q 1
- Al-Qadhdhafi Cables Islamic Leaders on U.S. Veto .... Q 1
- Al-Qadhdhafi, King Fahd Discuss Oil Coordination .... Q 1
- Al-Qadhdhafi Receives Honecker Message From Kleiber .... Q 1
- Al-Qadhdhafi Receives Moroccan Foreign Minister .... Q 1
- Al-Qadhdhafi Receives Senegal, Congo Ministers .... Q 2
- Syrian Ba'th Official Al-Ahmar Visits Tripoli .... Q 2
  - Meets Al-Qadhdhafi *[SANA]* .... Q 2
  - Attends Basic People's Congress .... Q 2
- PDRY Official Meets People's Committee Secretary *[Aden]* .... Q 2
- Iranian, Algerian Oil Ministers Arrive for Talks .... Q 2
- Sudanese Interior Minister Visits Tripoli .... Q 2
  - Bilateral Talks Begin *[SUNA]* .... Q 2
  - Documents Signed .... Q 3
  - Leaves Tripoli .... Q 3

SUDAN

- 16 People Killed in Tribal Clashes in Daym Musa .... Q 3
  - Curfew Imposed .... Q 3

TUNISIA

- TU Leader Resigns in Favor of Jailed Official *[KUNA]* .... Q 3

EAST AFRICA

ETHIOPIA

- Eritrean Official Reveals Failed Coup Attempt *[QNA]* .... R 1

UGANDA

- Nairobi Paper: Body of Former FEDEMO Leader Found *[THE STANDARD 3 Feb]* .... R 1
  - Okello Statement, Situation Report *[DAILY NATION 3 Feb]* .... R 1
  - NRA Progovernment Troops To Be Retained .... R 2
  - Museveni Says NRA Forces Moving North *[DAILY NATION 1 Feb]* .... R 3
  - Al-Qadhdhafi Congratulates Museveni .... R 3

Further Support Given ..... R 3

CENTRAL AFRICA

CAMEROON

Tunisian Prime Minister Mzali Arrives on Visit ..... S 1
Mzali Comments On Ties ..... S 1
Habre Comments On National Situation, Libya ..... S 1

ZAIRE

Ugandan Leader Denies Zairian Troops Helped Okello ..... S 2
Refugees Cross Border Fleeing Angolan Fighting ..... S 2

WEST AFRICA

BENIN

National Assembly Approves 1986 Budget ..... T 1

BURKINA FASO

Foreign Minister Returns From Tour, Comments ..... T 1
Situation After Crisis With Mali Analyzed ..... T 2
AFP On ANAD Accomplishments in Dispute With Mali ..... T 2

LIBERIA

LAP Chairman Tuan Wreh Resigns Party Post ..... T 3

NIGER

Joint Communique Issued on Mzali Visit ..... T 3

NIGERIA

Babangida on ICO Membership, Religion Issues ..... T 3
Political Bureau Issues National Debate Guidelines ..... T 4
Beninese Ministers To Tour Border Villages ..... T 5

SAO TOME & PRINCIPE

President Da Costa Resuffles Government ..... T 5

SENEGAL

President Diouf Receives Tunisian Premier Mzali ..... T 5

TOGO

Mali's Beye, Others Meet Eyadema, Comment ..... T 6

SOUTHERN AFRICA

ANGOLA

Dos Santos Appoints, Dismisses Ministers ..... U 1

BOTSWANA

Commentary on Threats of RSA 'Military Action' .... U 1

LESOTHO

Military Council Expels North Korean Technicians *[Johannesburg]* .... U 1

MOZAMBIQUE

RENAMO Reports Army, Zimbabwean Casualties *[EFE]* .... U 2

SOUTH AFRICA

Slabbert Raises No-Confidence Motion in Parliament .... U 2
  Government 'Losing Control' .... U 2
  ANC Should Be Legalized .... U 3
  'Signs of Hope' in Botha Speech .... U 4
  'Power Group' Governs .... U 4
  Politics 'Destroying' Economy .... U 5
  'Dismantling' of Apartheid .... U 5
  National Party MP Replies .... U 6
  Nel Speaks on CP Policies .... U 7
  MP on Ministers' Absence .... U 7
  NRP Welcomes Botha Speech .... U 7
House of Representative MP on Tricameral System .... U 8
Mandela Reportedly Rejects Botha Offer of Freedom *[AFP]* .... U 8
Further Reaction to President's Parliament Speech .... U 8
  KwaNdebele Government .... U 8
  Attridgeville Mayor .... U 9
  Bureau for Racial Affairs .... U 9
Pass Raid Carried Out During Botha Speech .... U 9
Pass Law Offenders Treated 'Leniently' in Durban *[Umtata]* .... U 10
Tutu-Slovo Meeting Alleged at Delmas Trial .... U 10
National Servicemen Injured in Attacks .... U 10
  Grenade Attack .... U 10
  Petrol Bomb Attack by 'Mob' *[Umtata]* .... U 11
Mamelodi Woman Killed After Policeman's Funeral .... U 11
Unrest Flares in Soshanguve; Over 100 Arrested .... U 11
Another 37 People Detained Under Emergency .... U 11
Police Issue Unrest Situation Reports 3-4 Feb .... U 11
  3 Feb .... U 11
  4 Feb .... U 12
Press Examines Current Issues, Problems .... U 12

ZAMBIA

UK Foreign Office Official Meets ANC in Lusaka .... U 16

ZIMBABWE

Mugabe Defends Army Deployment in Mozambique .... U 17
SADCC Condemns U.S. Reception of Savimbi .... U 17

Algeria Offers Libya Troops if U.S. Attacks

LD031140 Kuwait KUNA in English
1054 GMT 3 Feb 86

[Text] Abu Dhabi, Feb 3 (KUNA) — Algerian President Chadli Bendjedid has offered to send troops to Libya in case of any possible U.S. attack, daily *AL-ITTIHAD* said Monday [3 Feb].

The daily added that the Algerian president offered about 75 thousand soldiers along with their weapons during a meeting with Libyan Leader Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi last month in Algerian border city of I-n-Amenas.

The paper quoted Algerian sources as stressing that Algiers has warned the U.S. Administration that it will not stand idle if the U.S. took any action against Libya.

Tension between Libya and the United States mounted following the attack on Vienna and Rome airport last December 27, in which U.S. accused Libya of involvement.

Following the attack, U.S. imposed economic sanctions against Libya and asked all its Western allies to join but was met with cool response.

Furthermore, the U.S. asked the Americans working in Libya to leave the country or else face penalties.

Last week the U.S. Sixth Fleet launched provocative air and sea maneuvers off the Libyan Gulf of Sidra while the Libyan people marched in massive demonstration expressing preparedness to confront any American military action.

Palestinian Source Rules Out 'Arafat Visit to Cairo

JN031233 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic
1200 GMT 3 Feb 86

[Text] Cairo sources and Israeli paper *YEDI'OT AHARANOT* had reported the possibility of a tripartite summit in Cairo by Egyptian President Husni Mubarak, King Husayn of Jordan, and Yasir 'Arafat. An authoritative Palestinian source announced in Amman last night that PLO Chairman Yasir 'Arafat will not go to Cairo in the near future to meet with President Mubarak.

'Arafat 'Totally' Rejects UN Resolutions

NC021150 Paris AFP in English 1136 GMT 2 Feb 86

[Text] Amman, Feb 2 (AFP) — Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) chief Yasir 'Arafat has "finally and totally" refused to recognize United Nations Resolutions 242 and 338, a reliable Palestinian source said here today.

The source said a PLO delegation called on King Husayn last night to inform him of the decision, which came after a week's search for a compromise on Palestinian status that would satisfy both the PLO and the United States, and open the way for an international conference on Mideast peace.

The source today specified that Mr. 'Arafat's rejection of the resolutions was intended as a reply to latest U.S. proposals. Jordan and Washington had been pressing for the PLO to recognize the U.N. resolutions.

The PLO charges that the resolutions treat the Palestinian question as only a refugee problem, while Washington has refused to recognize the Palestinian demand for its people's right to self determination.

The two resolutions also implicitly recognize Israel's right to exist.

High-level talks between Jordanian and PLO officials on the PLO's condition for attending an international conference broke down Wednesday.

An authoritative Jordanian source said today that, despite the breakdown, Amman was not considering making up a joint delegation with non-PLO Palestinians. Jordan was also standing by its refusal to undertake separate negotiations with Israel, the source said.

Mr. 'Arafat's PLO deputy, Abu Jihad [Khalil al-Wazir], said here yesterday that the PLO was concerned to safeguard its relations with Jordan, and urged a joint Jordanian-PLO stand on the U.S. refusal over the self-determination issue.

More on 'Arafat Views

NC021352 Cairo MENA in Arabic
1310 GMT 2 Feb 86

[Text] Cairo, 2 Feb (MENA) — Yasir 'Arafat, the chairman of the PLO Executive Committee, has stressed that the PLO cannot deal with Security Council Resolution 242 because it treats the Palestinians' cause as a refugee problem and not as that of a people who have their own rights and existence.

In a statement to be published in the Egyptian magazine *ROSE AL-YUSUF* tomorrow, 'Arafat asserts that the PLO is not asking for an extraordinary thing: It is only asking for the implementation of a UN resolution backed by international law.

'Arafat warns of the seriousness of the Arab nation's current situation. He says: "We are at the stage of deciding whether to be or not to be." He adds: We are again seeing explosions in Lebanon, another horrible upheaval in Aden, and the insolent, official Israeli attacks on the Al-Aqsa and Al-Ibrahimi mosques.

Regarding Palestinian unity, 'Arafat emphasizes that consultations are continuing among all Palestinian organizations. He says that contacts among all Palestinian parties, without exception, have not stopped.

He notes that the Palestinian people have never been so united; they have rallied to the PLO and given it firm support as never before. He points out, however, that certain Palestinian organizations are still under pressure from certain Arab parties.

Al-Hasan Says PLO-Jordan Agreement 'Not Dead'

LD020938 Kuwait KUNA in English
0807 GMT 2 Feb 86

[Text] Kuwait, Feb 2 (KUNA) — A leading Palestinian official has stressed that the PLO-Jordan agreement was not "dead".

Khalid al-Hasan, Central Committee member of the main Palestinian commando movement, Fatah, and the movement's information official, said in a seminar organized by daily Kuwaiti *AL RA'Y AL-'AMM* and published Sunday affirmed that the agreement is strategic and not tactical.

Jordan does not practice pressures on the organization to adopt a certain political stance, he emphasized, adding that reports claiming the joint agreement signed February 11, last year, was dead or cancelled, were untrue.

He stressed, meanwhile that the Amman agreement does not contradict with decisions of the Palestine National Council sessions.

Palestinian opposition leaders had repeatedly said that the agreement was as good as cancelled while asking for its abrogation as a precondition for restoration of unity of Palestinian commando organizations within the PLO framework.

The Fatah official said that abrogating the agreement was not considered by either the PLO or Jordan and described it as a basic doctrine in the PLO-Jordan relationship.

Al-Hasan tackled in detail the Jordanian-Palestinian joint delegation's visit to London last year and charged Britain of adopting an obstinate stand to foil the meeting after the Thatcher government was pressured by Jews in Britain, Israel and the United States.

'Arafat on Relations

JN031807 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic
1645 GMT 3 Feb 86

[Text] Brother Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat] has asserted that the recent talks in Amman between the Jordanian and Palestinian leaderships were heading in a positive direction, contrary to reports about a crisis between the two sides.

In a statement to the Saudi newspaper *AL-SHARQ AL-AWSAT*, Abu 'Ammar said taht there was a sincere and exemplary adherence to the Jordanian-Palestinian agreement throughout his talks with Jordan's King Husayn.

He said that the Amman talks did not fail but have stopped at this stage, though contacts between the two sides are continuing.

Abu 'Ammar said that the PLO presented to King Husayn a formula on an international conference in which the permanent UN Security Council member-states would take part and which would have the power to make decisions.

Representative Says PLO Ready for 'Flexibility'

NC011400 Cairo MENA in Arabic
1325 GMT 1 Feb 86

[Text] Cairo, 1 Feb (MENA) — PLO representative in Cairo Al-Tayyib 'Abd al-Rahim has declared that the PLO is prepared to recognize UN Security Council Resolutions 242 and 338 provided that the Palestinian people's right to self-determination is acknowledged and the international conference for peace in the Middle East is effective and not for show.

In a statement to MENA today, the PLO representative asserts that the PLO is prepared to show enough flexibility to help work out a just and peaceful solution for the area without relinquishing the Palestinian people's national rights. He noted that since the PLO is taking this attitude, the other parties should prove their good intentions and demonstrate enough flexibility, and shouldn't ask for concessions only.

Touching on PLO-Jordan relations, the Palestinian official says that the PLO does not spare efforts to promote relations with Jordan based on the Jordanian-Palestinian agreement.

Al-Tayyib lauds President Mubarak's clear-cut stand on the Palestinian issue, particularly when he stresses the need for a just solution of the issue and for the PLO's representation in the efforts currently underway to solve the problem. He adds that President Mubarak's stand is welcomed by all sectors of the Palestinian people including the PLO, their sole legitimate representative.

The Palestinian official then asserts that this stand, which President Mubarak explained during his European tour, is not something new. It is rather a reaffirmation of Egypt's political and cultural support for the PLO and for the Palestinian people's national rights.

Yasir 'Arafat Meets PNC Members in Jordan

JN020946 Amman AL-DUSTUR in Arabic
2 Feb 86 p 1

[Text) At the invitation of PNC Speaker His Eminence Shaykh 'Abd al-Hamid al-Sa'ih, PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat met with PNC members in Jordan. During the meeting, 'Arafat reviewed the situation in light of the current meetings and dialogue between Jordan and the PLO. He also reviewed the efforts that have been exerted so far in the international arena to convene an international conference to resolve the Palestine question and the Middle East issue. 'Arafat heard the opinions of the PNC members in an open discussion which covered all the current issues in the Palestinian arena.

Khalil al-Wazir Confers With King Husayn 1 Feb

JN021730 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic
1644 GMT 2 Feb 86

[Text] Brother Abu Jihad [Khalil al-Wazir], deputy commander in chief of the Palestinian revolution forces, met with Jordan's King Husayn in Amman yesterday. Our radio correspondent has learned that the talks dealt with the developments in the Palestine question and the situation in the Arab region. Brother Hani al-Hasan, adviser to brother leader Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat], attended the meeting.

Fatah Leader Says Agreement Reached With Jordan

GF021850 Kuwait AL-QABAS in Arabic
1 Feb 86 p 20

[Excerpt] Salah Khalaf, Abu Iyad, has stated that a new Jordanian-Palestinian agreement has been reached and that Jordan completely understands the Palestinian position.

In a statemet to *AL-QABAS*, Khalaf said that intensive talks are being held in order to reach a new agreement on the nature of Palestinian-Jordanian relations. He emphasized that a new Jordanian-Palestinian move will begin on the international arena in order to explain the new formula between the PLO and Jordan. He said that Jordan understands the special Palestinian stand of fully rejecting UN Resolutions 242 and 338. He indicated that the United States is trying with all its might to find Palestinuans who will cooperate with it and recognize the two UN resolutions. He said that the United States is the first foe of the Palestinian issue and that it is obstructing moves to hold an international conference.

Three Signatories to Lebanese Peace Plan Meet

HK030048 Hong Kong AFP in English
0016 GMT 3 Feb 86

[Text] Damascus, Feb 3 (AFP) — Three signatories of the Syrian-brokered Lebanest peace plan, which Lebanon's president has refused to initial, met here Sunday [2 Feb] for the first time since signing it on December 28.

Nabih Birri, head of the Shi'ite Moslem militia Amal, Druze leader Walid Junblatt, and Sulayman Franjiyah, leader of the Maronite Christians of northern Lebanon, held talks with Syrian Vice-President 'Abd Al-Halim Khaddam and afterwards issued fresh criticism of Lebanese President Amin al-Jumayyil, hinting that he should resign, informed sources said. A fourth signatory, Elie Hobeika, was toppled on January 15 as head of the Lebanese forces, a Christian militia.

Mr Birri, describing the meeting as focussing on "ways to save Lebanon and reestablish inter-Lebanese understanding," said in an allusion to the president that "no one, no matter what office he holds, (should be allowed) to be an obstacle to unity in lebanon."

Mr Junblatt said the president, a Phalangist Christian, had "led Lebanon, and particularly the Christians, into catastrophe...to become tied to Israel and the United States." He said he had not asked for Mr al-Jumayyil's resignation, but that it would be "useful."

Mr Franjie, a former Lebanese president, called Tuesday for President al-Jumayyil's "immediate resignation," a demand supported by Mr Hobeika.

ICO's Pirzada Denounces U.S. Stand at UN

GF021112 Jeddah Domestic Service in Arabic
1000 GMT 2 Feb 86

[Text] Syed Shariffudin Pirzada, ICO secretary general, has stated that the Jerusalem Committee, which is chaired by King Hassan II of Morocco, is expected to hold a meeting within the next 2 months to discuss Zionist violations of Al-Aqsa Mosque and other Islamic holy shrines in the occupied territories, particularly following the regrettable U.S. stand at the UN Security Council on this matter.

In a statement today, Pirzada denounced the use of the U.S. veto against a draft resolution before the UN Security Council to condemn the Zionist enemy for his recent violations of holy Islamic shrines in occupied Jerusalem. He said that the U.S. veto will not deter the Islamic world from continuing to study the means of defending its sanctities.

DFLP Source Rejects New U.S. Peace Formula

JN031135 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic
1200 GMT 3 Feb 86

[Text] A responsible information source in the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine [DFLP] said in Damascus today that the DFLP has learned from authoritiative sources that the U.S. State Department envoy currently in Amman proposed to the PLO through the Jordanian Government a formula on the formation of a joint Jordanian-Palestinian delegation under Jordanian chairmanship that would not include members of the PLO Executive Committee or Palestinian officials who have anything to do with carrying arms. Such individuals could participate unofficially in talks outside the conference itself. The source added that the U.S. formula also calls for explicit PLO recognition of UN Security Council Resolutions 242 and 338, the announcement that armed operations will be suspended, condemnation of terrorism, and recognition of the Israeli Government, given that this recognition would constitute an invitation to participate in the international conference and would commit neither the U.S. Administration nor Israel to recognizing either the Palestinian people's right to self-determination or the PLO.

The U.S. formula says that Palestinian demands must be submitted during the negotiations, and not before. It stresses that the international conference will not have the power to make decisions. Decisionmaking should be restricted to the subcommittees that will be formed on a geographical basis between Jordan and Israel and between every Arab country and Israel. The U.S. formula says that Washington is ready to resume contacts on the international level for convening the international conference in accordance with these conditions, and after Jordan and the Palestinian side agree to the above provisions.

The DFLP information source called on the Palestinian side to decisively reject this U.S. formula and to definitely remove itself from the arena of U.S. and Israeli maneuvers seeking to strike at the Palestinian people's national rights.

Al-Qadhdhafi To Support Iraq if Mediation Fails

GF021032 Kuwait AL-QABAS in Arabic
27 Jan 86 p 1

[Text] Informed diplomatic sources have stated to *AL-QABAS* that a high-ranking Libyan delegation will visit Baghdad in the next few days and will convey a message from Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi to Iraqi President Saddam Husayn offering to restore Libyan-Iraqi relations to normal.

AL-QABAS has also learned that in his message Col al-Qadhdhafi will inform the Iraqi leaders of his readiness to visit Baghdad and Tehran in an effort to end the Iraqi-Iranian war. The sources said that Col al-Qadhdhafi will pledge that if his efforts should fail and if the Iranian leaders should turn down his mediation offer, he will sever diplomatic relations with Iran and support Iraq militarily so as to end the war.

Arab League Delegate Addresses Session on Libya

JN311919 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic
1800 GMT 31 Jan 86

[Excerpts] Tunis — The Arab League Council has expressed regret over and condemnation of the Spanish Government's decision to establish diplomatic relations with the Zionist enemy. In a resolution issued at the conclusion of an emergency session in Tunis today, the Council said that Spain's decision harms Spanish-Arab relations and joint interests.

Last night, the council ended its discussion of the developments in Libyan-U.S. relations by holding a closed session to hear the opinions of the participating delegates. Taha Yasin al-'Ali, Iraq's permanent delegate to the Arab League, made a speech in which he called for adherence to the principles on which the contemporary pan-Arab bonds have been established and on whose basis the Arab League and its charter were laid down, as well as the provisions of the Collective Arab Defense Pact and the principles of Arab economic cooperation.

Taha Yasin al-'Ali stressed the need for adopting the same yardstick for adhering to these provisions and documents and not leting each state adept its own political line in accordance with its short-term interests and expediencies. He noted that we should not call for implementing the provisions of the Arab League Charter and the Collective Arab Defense Pact in one case and ignore these provisions in other cases. He declared Iraq's readiness to honor its commitments, in accordance with the Arab League Charter and the Collective Arab Defense Pact, toward those Arab states which adhere to these provisions in all cases in which the Arab states are exposed to aggression and whose sovereignty and security are exposed to threats by any foreign country.

Al-'Ali said: Since Iraq itself is being exposed to an aggression by an external side, which threatens Iraqi territory, sovereignty, and security — something which was affirmed by the 12th Arab summit held in Fes in September 1982, the Arab League Council emergency session held in Baghdad in March 1984, and the extraordinary Arab summit held in Casablanca in August 1985 — Iraq's commitment to the provisions of the League's Charter and the defense pact concerning an aggression against or external threats to any Arab state will be defined in accordance with the commitment of this state to the resolutions issued by the above meetings concerning the aggression to which Iraq is being exposed.

The Arab League Council ended its emergency session today. The secretary general was asked to issue a statement condemning the U.S. veto of a resolution condemning the Zionist violations in holy Jerusalem.

Tripoli TV Carries Arab League Resolutions

LD312259 Tripoli Television Service in Arabic
2003 GMT 31 Jan 86

["Text" of statement issued by the Arab League Council at its emergency meeting in Tunis 30 January]

[Text] The Arab League council, at its extraordinary meeting on 30 January 1986, after considering the note from the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah and after debating the matter from all angles, realizing that the threats and measures announced by the United States against the Jamahiriyah including economic blockade and the massing of naval forces and provocative maneuvers opposite the Libyan coast, all represent a clear breach of all international customs and charters; and out of its conviction that such a policy has been based on threat and provocation by a great power which carries the responsibility of safeguarding and consolidating world peace but which does not respect the cause of peace and security in the world; and out of its belief that the reasons for taking these measures announced by the U.S. Administration are illegal and are not recognized; and while it observes with satisfaction the stands of the states and regional groups which are in solidarity with the Jamahiriyah and which refuse to go along with the United States in the measures it has taken and is taking; and while it reaffirms its commitment to the provisions of the Arab League Charter and the joint defense treaty, decides:

1. to condemn the U.S. threats to the Libyan arab Jamahiriyah.

2. To condemn the economic boycott of the Libyan Jamahiriyah.

3. To expressing full solidarity with the Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah.

4. To warn the United States against the dangers of military aggression against the Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah.

5. To call on the United States to stop all forms of provocations directed at the Jamahiriyah.

6. To warn foreign companies against the repercussions of adopting measures harmful to the economic interests of Libya.

7. The Arab countries are committed to supplying the oil expertise necessary to confront any measures which might harm Libyan oil interests, and this includes providing technicians, experts, and equipment necessary for the oil industries.

8. The Arab countries solidarity with the Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah to prevent any harm to the production and marketing of Libyan Oil will be to the extent that the concerned technical authorities consider necessary.

9. To make the necessary contacts to convene the UN Security Council to look into the U.S. threats against the Jamahiriyah.

10. The council will remain in session to follow up the developments of the situation.

Milhim, Deportees Hold Press Conference

JN030940 Amman SAWT AL-SHA'B in Arabic
3 Feb 86 pp 1, 18

[Text] Amman — *SAWT AL-SHA'B* — Three deportees from the occupied territory held a press conference in Amman yesterday in which they talked about the occupation's oppressive policy of mass deportation within the context of the Zionist authorities' iron fist policy against the kinfolk in the occupied Arab territories.

Muhammad Milhim, PLO Executive Committee member and head of the Department of Occupied Homeland Affairs, talked about the Zionist enemy's arbitrary practices against the Palestinian people. He called on the Arab governments and peoples and liberation movements in the world to work to force the occupation authorities to cancel the deportation order and to allow the deportees to return to their homeland.

Milhim affirmed the Palestinian people's determination to continue to resist the Zionist occupation regardless of consequences and sacrifices.

The three deportees, Al-Birah elected municipal council member, Dr 'Azmi al-Shu'aybi; journalist Hasan 'Abd al-Jawad; and trade unionist 'Ali Abu Hilal, who were deported from the occupied homeland the day before yesterday, affirmed that the Zionist entity considers anyone who does not cooperate with it and supports the PLO as extremist. Under this pretext, there are attempts to undermine the Palestinian national institutions. The Zionist occupation considers those who cooperate with it and agree to its occupation and aggression against our people as moderate.

They affirmed that the Zionist settlers' acts represent official Israeli Government policy. They pointed out that the occupation authorities are currently holding six Palestinian journalists under administrative detention. They are Kamil Jubayl, Qaddurah Musa, Ribhi al-'aruri, Mahmud al-Ramahi, Muhammad 'Amirah, and Zahid al-Nashtari. There are more than 3,000 detainees in Israeli prisons. They pointed out that the military authorities force the Palestinian press to publish the military rule's announcements and statements. At the same time these authorities threaten the press with increased taxes and closure.

They explained that the Zionist authorities seek to empty the occupied Arab territories of their inhabitants and that deportation is one of the means to displace and deport the kinfolk.

The deportees affirmed that the detention campaign coincides with the escalation of the national struggle inside the occupied territories against the Zionist occupation.

It also coincides with the oppressive acts against the committees defending rights and freedoms in the occupied Arab territories — committees which constitute an obstacle to the Zionist entity's policies of oppression and striking at the morale of our people's struggle.

The deportees urged the PLO and resistance factions to close their ranks and unify their stands because this would be followed by the kinfolk in the occupied territories.

They also urged Arab countries and international organizations and bodies to expose the Zionist schemes and to put an end to mass detentions.

They called on world forces to consolidate solidarity with the Palestinian Arab people to regain their legitimate rights and right to self-determination.

In another development, PNC speaker Shaykh 'Abd al-Hamid al-Sa'ih condemned the Zionist occupation authorities' policy of expulsion and deportation of Palestinian citizens.

In a statement to journalists here, Al-Sa'ih said that the Zionsit occupation authorities' deportation of Dr 'Azmi al-Shu'aybi, 'Ali Abu Hilal, and journalist Hasan Fararijah is a major link in the Zionist enemy's chain of terrorist acts which aim at emptying the occupied territories of those resisting the enemy and its oppressive schemes aimed at imposing capitulationist solutions at the expense of the Palestinian people's hopes and aspirations for freedom, independence, and sovereignty.

The PNC speaker urged Araband Islamic leaders, UN secretary general, and international organizations to adopt all possible means to condemn and denounce these terrorist acts.

Amal Official Cited on Disarming Palestinians

JN031713 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic
1608 GMT 3 Feb 86

[Text)0 Armed elements from the agent Amal movement today stormed a number of Palestinians' houses in Beirut and kidnapped three persons. Tension prevails in the Palestinian camps in the Lebanese capital. Recently, the agent Amal movement attacked the Palestinian camps.

An Amal official in the Tyre area of southern Lebanon has said that his movement had for some time decided not to allow the Palestinians to use southern Lebanon as a base from which they could attack what he termed the Zionist security zone. He told a group of French reporters that his command had decided not to allow the Palestinians to bear arms. The official, whose name AFP did not reveal, assailed the PLO and its armed operations against the Zionist occupation.

PLO Radio Reports Operations In Israel

JN031644 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic
1608 GMT 3 Feb 86

[Text] A military spokesman of the Palestinian Revolution Forces' General command has stated the following:

Our hero fighters operating inside the occupied territory are continuing to escalate their daring operations against selected enemy targets, inflicting grave losses in men and equipment and spreading terror among enemy forces and settlers. One of our special groups, having accurately monitored enemy movements and in implementation of instructions by the revolution command, attacked one of the Zionist military buses transferring a number of enemy soldiers in Jericho, in the occupied West Bank. Our fighters' daring attack, in which they used incendiary bombs, scored direct hits on the bus, and killed or wounded all its occupants.

After carrying out their mission and witnessing enemy losses, our fighters returned safely to base. Revolution until victory.

[Signed] The General Command of the Palestinian Revolution forces.

The Palestinian military spokesman has also stated the following:

In implementating of orders given to him, one of our hero fighters operating inside the occupied territory attacked an Israeli foot patrol with incendiary hand grenades. The patrol was passing through a street in Balata camp near Nabulus in the occupied West Bank. The attack resulted in many casualties. Our fighter was able to return safely to the position from which he set out to implement the operation. Revolution until victory.

[Signed] The General Command of the Palestinian Revolution Forces.

Late Report: PLO Denies Leaders on Libyan Plane

LD041616 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic
1554 GMT 4 Feb 86

[Text] Damascus 4 Feb (Kuna) — Palestinian sources have said here that the Libyan civilian airliner intercepted by Israeli Air Force fighter aircraft while on its way from Tripoli to Damascus was not carrying any of the Palestinian leaders who had attended in the Libyan capital the meetings of the Pan-Arab Revolutionary Command held under Libyan leader Mu'ammar Al-Qadhdhafi.

Habash Denial

JN041614 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic
1600 GMT 4 Feb 86

[Text] PFLP Secretary General Dr George Habash, currently in Tripoli, said this afternoon that the Libyan plane, which the Israeli Air Force hijacked today, was not carrying any Palestinian officials, but, as far as he knew, it was carrying 'Abdallah al-Ahmar, who was on his way from Tripoli to Damascus. Dr Habash told reporters: Look who the real terrorists are. He added that he would not make any further comment at present.

Oil Minister Leaves For OPEC Meeting in Vienna

JN030900 Baghdad INA in Arabic
0830 GMT 3 Feb 86

[Text] Baghdad, 3 Feb (INA) — Iraqi Oil Minister Qasim Ahmad Taqi left Baghdad today for Vienna heading a delegation to the OPEC ministerial committee meetings in defense of the organizations production quota which will begin there today. In a statement to INA, the minister said that the discussions will center on measures necessary to preserve for OPEC a fair production quota in the world market that meets the development demands of its members and guarantees their financial obligations.

The committee, which stemmed from OPEC's 77th ministerial meeting, consists of the oil ministers of Iraq, Kuwait, the UAE, Indonesia, and Venezuela as well as experts from all the OPEC member states.

Comments on Market Situation

JN031409 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic
1200 GMT 3 Feb 86

[Excerpt] Oil Minister Qasim Ahmad al-'Uraybi has asserted that the deteriorating prices in the oil market are a result of the pressures exerted by parties and countries hostile to OPEC which always endeavor to undermine OPEC's ability to run the world oil market. In a statement to the newspaper *AL-JUMHURIYAH* in Baghdad today, the minister said that failure of outside producers to cooperate with OPEC in a significant way resulted in confining possible sacrifices to the OPEC states alone at a time when others would benefit without a significant sacrifice. He explained that OPEC is compelled to reduce its production ceiling when offer exceeds demand in order to preserve the determined price, whereas countries outside OPEC endeavor to produce oil at maximum capacity expliting any reduction that OPEC applies to its production.

Qasim Ahmad al-'Uraybi stressed the need for OPEC to obtain a fair quota of the oil market and the need to absorb the surplus by all producers inside and outside OPEC in the event of reduced demand. He said that the reasons behind the failure of some OPEC member-states to meet their commitments are embodied in their failure to be convinced the price system is useful. He pointed out that Iraq, at more than one conference, had called for reallocating production quotas in accordance with an objective scientific formula so that every country will have its relative quota out of the total production ceiling.

UAE Minister Says Emergency Meeting Cancelled

LD040827 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic
0732 GMT 4 Feb 86

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 4 Feb (KUNA) — UAE minister of Petroleum and Natural Resources, Dr Mani' ibn Sa'id al-'Utaybah, said that the plan to hold an emergency meeting of the OPEC Higher Monitoring Council under the chairmanship of Saudi Minister of Petroleum and Mineral Affairs Shaykh Ahmad Zaki Yamani has been cancelled. In a statement published by *AL-ITTIHAD* here today, he added that this meeting, which was scheduled to be held in Geneva on Thursday, will not be held now. He refused to give more details. Official OPEC sources have attributed this surprise development to the fact that Saudi Arabia intended to foil any thought by petroleum circles that the Saudi Arabian kingdom has pulled back from its confrontation stance against the nonmember OPEC states, particularly Britain, to compel them to reduce production and to increase OPEC's share of world markets.

On the other hand, many OPEC officials, especially representatives of the Arabian Gulf States, feel that the confrontation now taking place between the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and Britain may lead to the downfall of the conservative government led by Margaret Thatcher. A high Gulf source told *AL-ITTIHAD* that despite the OPEC members' collective agreement on the principle of increasing production by way of an international agreement on the distribution of quotas in the shrinking market, officials are warning against political dangers which may take place within the organization's ranks as a result of the oil glut which is creating an artificial reduction in world prices, which now have plummeted toless than 17 dollars a barrel for the first time in 7 years. The source added that OPEC, and particularly Saudi Arabia, are prepared to continue their price war with Britain even if the price reaches 10 dollars a barrel. He said: "We do not care whether the Thatcher government or any other government falls or not."

BAHRAIN

Somali Foreign Minister Arrives in Manama

GF031846 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1820 GMT 3 Feb 86

[Text] Manama, 3 Feb (WAKH) — Dr Abdurahman Jama Barre, Somali foreign minister, arrived in Manama from Doha tonight on a visit to Bahrain as part of his tour to a number of regional countries.

The Somali minister is carrying a message to His Highness Amir of Bahrain Shaykh 'Isa ibn Salman Al Khalifah from Somali President Mohamed Siad Barre.

Upon arrival he was received by Shaykh Muhammad ibn Mubarak Al Khalifah, Bahraini foreign minister.

Delivers Message to Amir

GF040744 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0710 GMT 4 Feb 86

[Text] Manama, 4 Feb (WAKH) — Amir of Bahrain His Highness Shaykh 'Isa ibn Salman Al Khalifah has received a written message from Somali President Mohamed Siad Barre pertaining to bilateral relations and the means to bolster them and current developments in the Arab and African arenas.

The message was conveyed by Somali Foreign Minister Abdurahman Jama Barre during an audience with his highness the amir in Manama today. The audience was attended by Bahraini Foreign Minister Muhammad ibn Mubarak Al Khalifah.

The Somali minister arrived in Manama yesterday on a 1-day visit to Bahrain.

Daily Criticizes U.S. UN Veto

GF010814 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0650 GMT 1 Feb 86

[From the press review]

[Text] Manama, 1 Feb (WAKH) — In its editorial today, the Bahraini newspaper *AL-ADWA'* criticizes the U.S. use of the veto on a draft resolution condemning Israel's continued violations of the Al-Aqsa mosque. The newspaper affirms that the U.S. use of the veto is not a new practice by this state but is rather part of its continuing policy which is always biased toward the Zionist enemy.

AL-ADWA' says: Washington opposed the draft resolution although its European allies voted in favor of it. This completely rids the United States of any cover under which it is always trying to deceive us by making us belive that it is seeking to establish peace in the Middle East, settle the Palestinian issue, and appoint itself as an arbitrator between the Arabs and Israel. *AL-ADWA'* indicates that the veto of the draft resolution to condemn Israel for its violations of the Al-Aqsa mosque would never have been used had it not been Arab fragmentation. The paper notes that the Arabs' inability to face continued U.S. hostile practices has encouraged Washington to adopt its recent stand, and before this, to hijack the Egyptian airliner and plan to militarily intervene against Libya and impose sanctions on it.

In conclusion, *AL-ADWA'* affirms that condemnation and denunciation will never resolve an issue unless they are practically translated into firm and strong stands against U.S. interests.

Interior Minister Departs for Morocco

GF031652 Manama WAKH in English 1545 GMT 3 Feb 86

[Text] Manama, 3 Feb (WAKH) — Bahraini Interior Minister Shaykh Muhammad ibn Khalifah Al Khalifah left here for Morocco today at the head of a delegation to attend the meetings of the fourth session of the Arab Interior Ministers Council, due to be held in Casablanca 4-6 February.

Shaykh Muhammad pointed out that the Arab Interior Ministers Conference will reinforce joint Arab work in order to encourage active cooperation between the Arab countries.

The Bahraini minister stressed that his meeting with his Arab brother interior ministers will be a good opportunity for bilateral talks which will support unified Arab work.

KUWAIT

Saudi Foreign Minister Arrives for 'Short Visit'

LD030947 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0859 GMT 3 Feb 86

[Text] Kuwaiti, 3 Feb (KUNA) — Prince Saud al-Faysal, the foreign minister of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, arrived here today on a short visit during which he will meet the Amir of Kuwait Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad al-Sabah and Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister of Kuwait Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad al-Sabah. The reasons for the visit are not known.

Departs After 3-Hour Visit

LD031333 Kuwait KUNA in English 1251 GMT 3 Feb 86

[Text] Kuwait, feb 3 (KUNA) — Saudi Foreign Minister Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal left early this afternoon at the conclusion of a brief visit to Kuwait. During his flying three-hour visit, the minister handed a message to HH the amir of Kuwait from Saudi King Fahd. Al-Faysal told KUNA the message deals with the ongoing consultations between the two leaders and noted that views "as usual" are close, particularly in as far as the prevailing Arab situation is concerned.

Asked if a GCC ministerial meeting was in the offing to examine current developments, the minister pointed out that GCC meetings are a continuing process and there are prospects for a meeting in the near future not only to discuss one issue but to focus on a general assessment on developments in the region. Al-Faysal expressed hopes that the projected meeting would take place soon.

The Saudi minister was seen off by acting Premier and Foreign Minister Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad al-Jabir, Foreign Ministry Undersecretary Sulayman Majid al-Shahin, and other highranking officials, as well as the Saudi ambassador to Kuwait Shaykh Muhammad Fahd al-Isa.

OMAN

Talks Held With PDRY Delegation; Statement Issued

GF031635 Salalah Domestic Service in Arabic
1600 GMT 3 Feb 86

[Text] A meeting was held at the Foreign Ministry at 1600 today between His Excellency Yusuf al-'Alawi 'Abdallah, minister of state for foreign affairs, and His Excellency Salih Abu Bakr ibn Husaynun, member of the YSP Central Committee and PDRY minister of transport. The meeting was represented for Oman by Haytham ibn Tariq, under secretary for political affairs in the Foreign Ministry; 'Awad ibn Badr al-Shanfari, chief of Arab affairs at the Foreign Ministry; and 'Abdallah ibn Muhammad al-Dhahab, chief of the minister's office. It was attended from the PDRY side by 'Abd al-Wasi' Sallam, deputy interior minister, and the delegation accompanying his excellency the minister.

The two sides reviewed the development of events in the PDRY. Following the talks the two sides issued the following press statement:

On Monday 3 February 1986 His Excellency Salih abu Bakr ibn Husaynun, member of the YSP Central Committee and PDRY minister of transport, visited the Sultanate carrying a written message from brother Chairman Haydar abu Bakr al-'Attas, member of the YSP Political Bureau, acting chairman of the Supreme People's Council Presidium, and chairman of the Council of Ministers, to his brother His Majesty Sultan Qabus ibn Sa'id, sultan of Oman. At 1600 of the same day a session of talks was held at the Foreign Ministry between His Excellency Yusuf al-'Alawi 'Abdallah, minister of state for foreign affairs in the Sultanate of Oman, and the visiting delegation led by his excellency the PDRY transport minister. The meeting was attended by the members of the Omani and PDRY delegations. At the beginning of the meeting the guest minister explained the situation and events in the PDRY. The two sides also reviewed bilateral relations between the two fraternal countries. The guest minister affirmed the keenness of the PDRY Government to strengthen the existing fraternal relations as well as their desire to develop them. He also affirmed his country's abidance to the agreement of principles signed between the two fraternal countries in Kuwait in 1982 and the keenness of the PDRY Government for the continuation of negotiations in all fields, including the borders committee. His excellency the minister of state for foreign affairs in the Sultanate of Oman stated that whatever took place in the PDRY is considered an internal affair which concerns the PDRY only. His excellency also welcomed the PDRY's desire to continue the fraternal relations between the two brother countries and affirmed the Sultanate's desire to strengthen and consolidate these relations within the framework of the agreement of principles signed between the two countries. The talks were held in an amicable and candid atmosphere.

The guest delegation arrived in the country this afternoon. It was received by His Excellency Yusuf al-'Alawi 'Abdallah, minister of state for foreign affairs, and a number of Foreign Ministry officials.

Interior Minister Leaves for Morocco

GF031651 Manama WAKH in English 1550 GMT 3 Feb 86

[Text] Muscat, 3 Feb (WAKH) — Omani Interior Minister Badir ibn Sa'ud ibn Harib left Muscat for Morocco today heading his country's delegation to the fourth session of the Arab Interior Ministers [Council] begining there tomorrow.

The meetings will discuss a new Arab security plan and a study on promoting specialised offices. The meetings will also amend the Arab security strategy and discuss a report by the secretary general of the Arab Interior Ministers Council regarding the third and fourth sessions.

PDRY

Acting Chairman Visits Hospitals 2 Feb

GF021324 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic
1230 GMT 2 Feb 86

[Monitored on 11770 khz with fair reception and on 1188 khz and 7190 khz with unmonitorable reception]

[Text] This morning Brother Engineer Haydar Abu Bakr al-'Attas, member of the YSP Political Bureau, acting chairman of the Supreme People's Council Presidium, and chairman of the Council of Ministers, visited the Republic's educational hospital in Khawr Maksar and Martyr 'Abbas hospital in al-Hawta in Lahij Governorate. He reviewed the process of the work in these two hospitals and inspected the condition of those injured during the painful events which resulted from the 13 January bloody conspiracy.

Brother Al-'Attas praised the great and splendid efforts made and being made by the Yemeni and foreign doctors and nurses in taking care of the wounded and in overcoming the difficult situation regarding their duties since 13 January. He stressed the need to increase efforts to cure the wounded. He affirmed the concern of the party and state for medical personnel and said that they will receive all kinds of support to enable them to contribute to society.

The acting chairman of the Supreme People's Council Presidium and chairman of the Council of Ministers also hailed the aid given to the PDRY by the Soviet Red Cresent and Cross Organization, the International Red Cross, and the fraternal and friendly countries, all of which have a great affect on the consolidation of our country's medical efforts to confront the wounds resulting from the bloody 13 January conspiracy led by conspirator 'Ali Nasir Muhammad and his bloody gang.

Brother Engineer Haydar Abu Bakr al-'Attas met with the doctors of the Republic's educational hospital and discussed ways to consolidate their contribution to curing the wounded.

Popular Defense Statement Supports YSP

GF031731 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic
1630 GMT 3 Feb 86

[Monitored with good reception on 1188 khz, with fair reception on 11770 khz, and with unmonitorable reception on 7190 khz]

[Text] The Secretariat of the national leadership of the popular defense committees organization has denounced the coupist plot led by plotter 'Ali Nasir Muhammad and his fascist clique which has caused great damages to the party and people and which was aimed at eliminating the progressive conceptions of the revolution and at making our country subservient to the imperialist and reactionary forces. In a statement following its meeting at the headquarters of the organization yesterday, the Secretariat evaluated the measures taken by the YSP Political Bureau and its statement on 15 January and said that the organization considers these measures a proof of the practice and revolutionary experience in leading the ship to safety regardless of the plots and the nature of the parties which plan these plots against the party, revolution, and people.

It affirmed that the measures of the YSP Political Bureau and the resolutions of the YSP Central Committee session present the practical foundation to get rid of the effects of the destruction and ruins caused by the elements of the unsuccessful coupist plot. The statement pointed out that the national leadership supports the resolution taken by the YSP Central Committee at its extraordinary session, dismissing the so-called Sulayman Nasir Muhammad from all his party and official posts, and that it approved his dismissal and the dismissal of those who are linked to the clique from the membership of popular defense committees.

The statement of the Secretariat of the national leadership of the popular defense committees organization affirmed that the organization will act as a basic element in the rehabilitation process led by our YSP, side by side with the rest of the popular organizations. The organization affirmed that it will contribute effectively to implementing the decisions issued by YSP Political Bureau concerning the restoration of the popular, social, and political activity among the masses.

Western Sector Military Expresses Support for YSP

GF031802 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic
630 GMT 3 Feb 86

[Monitored with good reception on 1188 khz, fair reception on 11770 khz, and unmonitorable reception on 7190 khz]

[Text] Lieutenant Colonel Qasim Yahya, commander of the western sector, yesterday met with the soldiers, NCO's, and officers of the western sector. During the meeting, he explained to them the dimensions of the abortive coup attempt led by conspirator 'Ali Nasir Muhammad and his clique of killers. He indicated that the conspiracy aimed to physically liquidate the Political Bureau members and to monoplize rule.

Lt Col Qasim Yahya emphasized the need to increase vigilance in order to defend the revolution's gains and the accomplishments achieved under the YSP leadership. He pointed out that the counterrevolutionaries will not desist from their criminal plots to undermine our progressive system.

The soldiers, NCO's, and officers of the units of the western sector expressed full readiness to defend the revolution's gains and to sincerely and ceaselessly work to reconstruct what the abortive coup conspiracy has destroyed. They affirmed that they will remain the strike force of the party and the collective leadership in order to protect the goals and principles of the YSP and the democratic system in the PDRY.

Yafi' District Holds Pro-YSP Popular Rally

GF031813 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic
1630 GMT 3 Feb 86

[Monitored on 1188 khz with poor reception, on 11770 khz with fair reception, and on 7190 khz with unmonitorable reception]

[Text] A popular rally was held in Yafi' District in the Governorate of Lahij today, denouncing the abortive coupist conspiracy carried out by conspirator 'Ali Nasir Muhammad.

During the rally, the district commissioner delivered a speech. He pointed out that the ominous coup attempt on 13 January led by conspirator 'Ali Nasir Muhammad attempted to dump the party and constitutional legitimacy and ignore the gains and accomplishments achieved by our people. He said that the bloody events which our people witnessed reaffirmed that our party is stronger than any type of conspiracy and that victory is on the side of our party and its collective leadership. On behalf of the party organization in the district, the local authority, the popular organizations, and military and security establishments, he expressed total support for the measures adopted by the Political Bureau to contain the crisis. He affirmed that the district will continue to be — as it has been known to be throughout its brave history — a stronghold for the YSP.

UAE Paper: 'Ali Nasir Reported in Libya

GF041124 Abu Dhabi AL-ITTIHAD in Arabic
4 Feb 86 pp 1, 8

[Excerpts] Addis Ababa, Djibouti — Reliable sources in Addis Ababa have stated that PDRY Chairman 'Ali Nasir Muhammad is currently in Libya and that he arrived in Libya from Ethiopia on 3 January for consultations with Libyan leader Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi on developments in the PDRY.

The sources stated that 'Ali Nasir's visit to Libya is part of the Libyan-Ethiopian efforts to reach a peaceful solution to the conflict in the PDRY through dialogue. The sources said that 'Ali Nasir's visit to Libya could last 3 days, after which he will return to Addis Ababa where preparations are being made to convene a meeting of the YSP Political Bureau and the YSP Central Committee, when the members of the YSP Political Bureau and Central Committee arrive from within and from outside the PDRY.

Meanwhile, Afars Interior Minister Yusuf Ali Shirdon has strongly denied that Djibouti has allowed five Soviet cargo planes carrying arms to land at Djibouti Airport and that the arms were later transported to Aden. In a statement to *AL-ITTIHAD*, commenting on reports published by some Arab newspaper in this regard, Yusuf Ali Shirdon said that such reports are baseless, and asserted that Djibouti does not allow the Soviet Union or any other state to use its territory for military purposes. Afars National Defense Minister Helat Ali, in a statement to *AL-ITTIHAD*, also expressed surprise at such reports.

'Ali Nasir Said to Meet USSR, Palestinian Groups

GF031208 Al-Shariqah AL-KHALIJ in Arabic 3 Feb 86 p 1

[Text] *AL-KHALIJ* has learned from its own sources that for the past 4 days continuous meetings have been held in Addis Ababa between PDRY "chairman" 'Ali Nasir Muhammad and three of his supporters — who are members of the YSP Political Bureau — and two senior Soviet and Palestinian committees. The Palestinian committee is chaired by the secretary general of an organization closely associated with the PDRY and with the Soviet Union. The sources said that the two committees are trying to soften the stand of 'Ali Nasir Muhammad and convince him to accept the outcome of the recent events in return for guarantees that his supporters who had no direct role in the fighting will maintain their posts in the party, state, and army.

The sources added that the two committees are holding continuous contacts with the ruling Political Bureau in Aden which acceptedthis mediation earlier. The Political Bureau presented its views on ways to extricate the PDRY from its current crisis which has not been solved through fighting although 'Ali Nasir Muhammad enjoyed the support of the majority of the YSP Central Committee in addition to seven members of the YSP Political Bureau. The final settlement of the current situation requires the participation of these members in the activities of the party and state.

Transport Minister Departs for Oman

GF031406 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 3 Feb 86

[Monitored on 11770 khz with fair reception and with unmonitorable reception on 7190 khz and 1188 khz]

[Text] Brother Salih Abu Bakr ibn Husaynun, member of the YSP Central Committee and minister of transport, and Lieutenant Colonel 'Abd al-Wasi' Sallam, deputy minister of interior, left Aden for the Sultanate of Oman this morning.

In a statement to ANA, the minister of transport said that he is carrying a message from brother Haydar abu Bakr al-'Attas, member of the Political Bureau, acting chairman of the Supreme People's Council Presidium, and chairman of the Council of Ministers, to his brother His Majesty Sultan Qabus ibn Sa'id of Oman, on the brotherly relations between the two fraternal countries and means of developing them in view of the agreement of principles signed between the two countries in Kuwait in October 1982.

They were seen off by Lieutenant Colonel 'Umar 'Ali al-'Attas, candidate member of the Central Committee and deputy chief of the general staff.

QATAR

Dailies Criticize U.S. Veto at UN

GF011833 Manama WAKH in English 1630 GMT 1 Feb 86

[Text] Manama, Feb 1 (WAKH) — Two Qatari newspapers criticised today the U.S. use of veto to block a UN Security Council resolution condemning Israeli desecration of Moslem holy places in Jerusalem.

In an acrimonious criticism of the U.S. veto at the UN Security Council, the English language daily newspaper *GULF TIMES* said it is clear that the U.S. Government not only condones military provocation of the Arab but religious provocation too. That is the conclusion to be drawn from use of the U.S. veto at the UN Security Council, the newspaper noted.

AL-RAYAH newspaper also lashed out at the U.S. veto at the UN Security Council for the second time in two weeks to kill a draft resolution denouncing the Zionist desecration of sacred Moslem sites in Jerusalem.

The paper said that the U.S. position reaffirms its bias toward Israel against the Arab nation. The use of the U.S. veto against the denunciation of the Zionist entity has become a Normal U.S. political practice that surprises nobody, the paper said.

The causes of surprise in the U.S. move was the blatant disregard of spiritual values and of the divine religions, the paper said, noting that the U.S. could defend Israel under all circumstances regardless of the issue in which Israel was involved.

SAUDI ARABIA

King Fahd Chairs 3 Feb Cabinet Session

GF031841 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1730 GMT 3 Feb 86

[Excerpts] Riyadh, 3 Feb (SPA) — His Majesty King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz chaired the Cabinet session today, Monday [3 January].

Following the session, Information Minister 'Ali Al-Sha'ir made a statement to an SPA correspondent and said that after the Cabinet reviewed the most significant recent political, economic and security events in the Arab region, his majesty the king briefed the Cabinet on the results of the meetings which his majesty held with a number of envoys and ambassadors of fraternal and friendly countries accredited to the Kingdom. During those meetings, his majesty discussed a number of issues of mutual concern and means to bolster the current relations between the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and those countries in various political, economic, and cooperative fields.

The minister said that during this session, the Cabinet also discussed the current oil situation and the oil prices which have begun to drop lower than their accepted levels. He said the Cabinet believes that it is in the favor of the oil-producing and exporting countries, whether or not they are OPEC members, to cooperate with each other to prevent a continuation of the price drop and to attempt to return those prices to their accepted levels.

Regarding the media campaigns which claim that the Kingdom calls for a reduction in oil prices, the Cabinet affirmed that those are biased and baseless claims.

Concluding his statement, the information minister said that the Council of Ministers issued a decree appointing Mubarak 'Abdallah al-Khafrah deputy minister of industry and electricity for industry affairs, at grade 15.

Dailies on U.S. Veto on Arab UN Draft Resolution

GF010710 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 0400 GMT 1 Feb 86

[From the press review]

[Text] Commenting on the U.S. veto which foiled the Arab Islamic draft resolution condemning the provocative Zionist practices at the UN forum, the newspaper *AL-BILAD* says in its editorial today: The Security Council's voting on the resolutions of condemnation against the practices and provocative acts reveals the unlimited U.S. support and backing for the Zionist enemy. It also reveals daily facts about the overt U.S.-Israeli collaboration which is no secret to anyone in our Arab homeland, extending from the Gulf to the Ocean.

AL-BILAD affirms that by using this veto, the United States has put obstacles in the way of peace and stability in the Middle East — indeed, this veto will encourage Israel to carry out further aggression against the Arab countries at any time or in any place it deems necessary by disregarding all UN resolutions and ignoring calls by world public opinion and international charter and norms.

The newspaper *AL-RIYAD* says: UN condemnation resolutions are no more than files to be kept in the Middle East archives which will receive no further attention. Therefore, the resolution would not have been a big victory even if the United States had voted in favor of it. Had it done so, or even if it had abstained from voting, it would only have angered Israel and shown the world its temporary shyness.

UAE

Minister 'Abdallah Receives Somali Minister

GF021110 Abu Dhabi Domestic Service in Arabic 0930 GMT 2 Feb 86

[Text] Rashid 'Abdallah, minister of state for foreign affairs, met at noon today with Somali Foreign Minister Dr Abdurahman Jama Barre who is currently visiting the country.

Ya'qub al-Kindi, director of the Foreign Affairs Department at the Foreign Ministry, who attended the meeting, has stated that they exchanged views on developments in the situation in the Horn of Africa, issues of common interest, as well as UAE-Somalia relations, especially in the economic field.

Received by Financial Official

GF021828 Manama WAKH in English 1630 GMT 2 Feb 86

[Excerpt] Manama, Feb 2 (WAKH) — Nasir al-Nuways, undersecretary of the UAE Ministry of Finance and Industry and director general of the Abu Dhabi Fund for Arab Economic Development (ADFAED) conferred here today with Abdurahman Jama Barre, Somali foreign minister who is currently on a visit to the UAE.

The Somali minister briefed Al-Nuways on the development projects implemented in Somalia as well as his government's efforts to develop various economic sectors in collaboration with friendly states and international monetary institutions.

Al-Nuways affirmed the UAE's readiness to contribute in financing some development projects in Somalia and to further boost the cooperation between the two countries in various fields. He also said that he discussed technical issues with Jama, relating to the progress of work on the Juba sugar project financed by the Abu Dhabi Government under ADFAED supervision.

The $200 million project started production in 1977. Al-Nuways said that ADFAED contributed in financing a number of development projects in Somalia in collaboration with a number of Arab, regional and international funds.

Talks With AL-ITTIHAD

GF031348 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0750 GMT 3 Feb 86

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 3 Feb (WAKH) — Somali Foreign Minister Abdurahman Jama Barre has denied that there are U.S. military bases in his country, but indicated that some facilities are used by U.S. ships. The Somali minister affirmed the continuation of military maneuvers between U.S. and the Somali forces, which take the form of training, as part of bilateral cooperation. He told the UAE newspaper *AL-ITTIHAD* today that his country requested U.S. weapons, but the U.S. reply was to give Somalia light weapons.

On his country's relations with Ethiopia, he stated that Somalia called on Ethiopia to solve their differences over the disputed territories — where such differences stem from colonialist policies — and to conclude peace between them. He added: "Ethiopia responded positively to this. The Ethiopian president called on the Somali president to hold direct talks with him in Djibouti. This indeed took place." He added that the two leaders agreed to form a committee to study differences and to lay the groundwork for peaceful and durable solutions, as this stems from their desire to combat the poverty and disease that took root in the African countries.

On his country's position toward the Eritrean revolution, he said that his country supports this revolution because the Eritrean people have the right to self-determination. He pointed out that if a peace treaty is signed between Ethiopia and Somalia, it would create a peaceful atmosphere in the region to pave the way for solving all of the region's problems. The Somali president called on the officials in the PDRY to solve their differences through wisdom and dialogue rather than through fighting.

Concludes Visit

GF030844 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0700 GMT 3 Feb 86

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 3 Feb (WAKH) — Somali Foreign Minister Abdurahman Jama Barre left Abu Dhabi today for Doha after concluding a visit to the UAE lasting several days during which he conveyed a message from Somali President Mohamed Siad Barre to UAE President Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nuhayyan pertaining to the situation in the Middle East region and in the Horn of Africa, as well as Somali-UAE relations. The Somali minister also held talks with a number of UAE officials pertaining to bolstering bilateral relations and issues of common interest.

KHALEEJ TIMES on U.S. Veto of UN Resolution

GF011213 Dubayy KHALEEJ TIMES in English
1 Feb 86 p 6

[Editorial: "U.S.: Another Vote Against Arabs"]

[Text] American opposition to United Nations resolutions dealing with occupied Palestine are no longer news. But the U.S. veto on a Security Council resolution seeking to deplore the desecration of Muslim holy places in Jerusalem, most notably the Al-Aqsa mosque, did not find favour even with America's West European allies, who not only voted in favour of the motion but tried to persuade the Americans not to kill it. Thirteen members of the 15-member Council voted for the resolution, the U.S. voted against it and one member, Thailand, abstained — an abstention that should be treated with the contempt it deserves.

The resolution had come after 10 days of debate on the latest Zionist attempts to intrude into Al-Haram al-Sharif. Earlier this month, several members of the Israeli Knesset had tried to enter Al-Aqsa and were foiled in their attempt only by the determined protest mounted by unarmed Palestinians who had bravely confronted Israeli security people escorting the legislators, then minister Ariel Sharon had himself visited the site and asserted the Jews' right to the mosque, and three Israeli settlers had subsequently attempted to hoist the Israeli flag on the esplanade of Al-Aqsa. These were acts of deliberate provocation, aimed and abetted by the Israeli Government, and it was therefore ridiculous for the U.S. delegate to plead in the Security Council that the Al-Aqsa resolution was being vetoed because it was 'unfair' to cast blame on Israel when its government was fulfilling its 'international obligations' with regard to the incidents. The real reason why the resolution was killed was because even abstention would have been resented by the World Jewish Congress currently meeting in Jerusalem, itself an act of affrontery to the Muslims. How could the Reagan administration annoy the money and vote-bags of the Jewish Congress? Secondly, the U.S. considered the document a "pretext" to open a wider debate on Israel's policies generally in the occupied territories and which, if adopted, would "only increase tension and mistrust". Is any "pretext" needed to draw attention to the vicious reality of the Zionist occupation which humiliates, oppresses and exterminates Palestinians in their own homeland on a daily basis? Will one UN resolution "increase mistrust and tension" or is it the Zionist policy of annexation, colonisation and Judaisation that is the basic cause of all the tension in the region? Trying to defend an absurd cause like the Zionists' only leads to absurd arguments, but the U.S. continues to shield and protect its protege.

If the Reagan administration sees nothing wrong with the Israeli policy in occupied territories — if it thinks that the Israeli colonisers are the very models of tolerant administrator, harassed by unruly "natives" — why is it afraid of an open debate in the UN on this policy? The worst form of imperialistic persecution is being practiced before the eyes of American officials and yet they try to pretend as if the Israelis are doing no more than promoting the pursuit of liberty and happiness. Don't they know that in the poverty-ridden area of occupied Gaza, Jewish settlers are trying to seek the "good life" by building neat little villas and gobbling up more and more Palestinian land? Official Israeli plans call for 30,000 more Jews to be settled in the strip by the turn of the century, and huge subsidies are being offered to attract even greater numbers to go and settle there. Along the new settler villas, Palestinian children living in camps — children to whom the land belongs — stand in the doorways of their dilapidated mud houses and see the strangers come and entrench themselves.

Two weeks ago, the United States had vetoed a resolution against Israeli practices in southern Lebanon. Now it has acted again against Arab interests. The UAE representative, commenting on the second veto, has rightly pointed out that the U.S. has once again sent out the signal that it will cover any action by Israel and that the latter can continue with its policy of aggression. PLO's Faruq Qaddumi has said that the veto affirms once again that the U.S. stands as an obstructive force in the way of finding a just solution to world problems. The point is whether we are going to continue to quietly accept all this or are prepared to show that we are ready to initiate appropriate steps on the political and economic fronts. The Islamic Conference Organisation had decided recently on some form of joint action by the Islamic world. The programme's implementation should be closely monitored and meanwhile even stronger measures finalised.

YAR

Vice President Receives Note From Supreme Soviet

GF031807 Sanaa Domestic Service in Arabic
1700 GMT 3 Feb 86

[Text] Brother Judge 'Abd al-Karim al-'Arashi, vice president, chairman of the People's Constituent Council, and member of the Standing Committee, met this morning with Anatoliy Filev, Soviet ambassador in Sanaa. During the meeting the Soviet ambassador delivered to brother vice president and chairman of the People's Constituent Council the statement of the USSR Supreme Soviet regarding the decision of the UN General

Assembly to declare 1986 the year of international peace. They also discussed the cordial relations between the two friendly countries and the current development in the Arab and the international arenas.

Paper Comments on U.S. Veto at UN

GF010830 Sanaa Domestic Service in Arabic
0430 GMT 1 Feb 86

[From the press review]

[Excerpt] In its editorial today, the newspaper *AL-THAWRAH* comments on the U.S. use of the veto on an international draft resolution condemning the Zionist enemy's violations of the Al-Aqsa mosque. The paper says: Yesterday the United States used the veto to thwart an international draft resolution condemning the Zionist enemy's violations of the holy Al-Aqsa mosque and its prevention of Arab Palestinian people from performing their religious rituals in it. The U.S. representative to the Security Council stood and [words indistinct] to thwart the resolution which all Security Council country members voted for. Thus, the United Statesdisregarded the fact that it is facing the world alone, and refused to allow the dignity of its strategic ally to be smeared, its aggression to be assailed, or its terrorism to be curbed.

AL-THAWRAH continues: It seems that the United States no longer pays attention to the feelings of the world's peoples and has no regard for the impact of this stand on the world's security and peace. Evidence of this is that the United States has expressed readiness to practically go further in fulfilling the Zionist enemy's ambitions. Examples of this are its direct threats against Libya, its provocations by conducting military exercises, and its increasing tension in the eastern Mediterranean.

AL-THAWRAH continues: The United States has used the veto two times in 1 month in service of the Zionist enemy,out of its concern that his feelings might be harmed as a result of the United Nations' condemnation of his terrorist aggressive practices. The first time was in vetoing the resolution condemning his oppressive and terrorist practices against the people of southern Lebanon, and the second time was in vetoing the resolution condemning his practices against the holy mosque and his prevention of its worshippers from performing their prayers in it. If the United States has used the veto two times in 1 month in the service of Israel, can we expect anything from the Zionist enemy but excesses in practicing his aggressive, expansionist policy and violating the airspace of independent and sovereign countries which are members of the United Nations?

People's Congress Discusses Events in PDRY

GF032002 Sanaa Domestic Service in Arabic
1830 GMT 3 Feb 86

[Excerpts] In the framework of the democratic atmosphere in our country in which amity, love, and solidarity are deepened amid national unity, and amid the democratic changes in our country on all political, economic, social, and cultural levels, and under the sponsorship of brother Colonel 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president of the Republic, commander in chief of the Armed Forces, and secretary general of the General People's Congress, branch conferences of the General People's Congress were held in the capitals of the provinces and in the capital this morning.

The branch conferences listened to a comprehensive report about the painful situation the southern part of our homeland lived through. The report was part of the comprehensive political review presented by the general committee which formed the basis of this session.

The political review explained in detail what took place in the southern part of our homeland. The review informed the members of the People's Congress branch conferences of the real situation. It reviewed the sincere and responsible fraternal and national stands by our political leadership on all the developments of the situation. It reviewed the efforts which the leadership made, particularly the appeal which the brother president made to halt the fighting and preserve blood and prevent further destruction in order to protect our people in the southern part of the homeland and in order to preserve the important achievements of the glorious 14 October Revolution. He made a call to all parties to come to Sanaa, capital of the unity state, to hold a dialogue and reach a fraternal understanding in order to resolve all the existing problems peacefully and to let wisdom and sagacity rule. The review discussed the contacts the brother president has held with his brother leaders of the fraternal Arab countries in order to discuss the appropriate means to stop bloodshed and resolve all the problems. The review also underlined the decisions the political leadership has adopted so as not to interfere in the internal affairs of the southern part of our homeland in implementation of our firm and principled policy. It also underlined the views which have been conveyed to all fraternal countries and friendly countries rejecting any foreign and outside intervention in the affairs of the southern part of our homeland.

The review affirmed the continued adherence of our country to the national charter and to ceaseless efforts to enhance national unity and to make more efforts in order to achieve more gains that will give more strength to our unity to achieve the aspirations of our people for development, civilization, and prosperity.

The participants expressed great satisfaction, admiration, and support for all the stands our political leadership has adopted in order to preserve blood and stop fighting in the southern part of our homeland.

They affirmed that all that the brother president has adopted was out of the sincere commitment to fraternal and national duty toward our brothers in the southern part of our homeland. It was also an expression of the feelings of all Yemeni citizens toward these painful events. It was an expression of the sincere desire to conserve blood, preserve gains, and resolve all problems in a peaceful manner and to contain them from the first moment when armed conflict broke out in the southern part of our homeland. The participants praised the policy of our political leadership in its sincere and honest implementation of the firm principles of our country's policy, which stems from the goals of the 26 September Revolution and national charter.

Mubarak Meets U.S. Under Secretary of State

NC031121 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1040 GMT 3 Feb 86

[Text] Cairo, 3 Feb (MENA) — President Muhammad Husni Mubarak this morning received William Schneider, U.S. under secretary of state for security assistance, science, and technology, and the members of his delegation, who are currently on a visit to Cairo. The meeting took place at Al-'Urubah Palace, and also was attended by Dr Kamal al-Janzuri, deputy prime minister and minister of planning, and Nicholas Veliotes, the American ambassador in Cairo. Schneider arrived in Cairo last night for a 3-day visit to Egypt.

'Bright Star' Maneuvers Program Cancelled

PM031523 London AL-SHARQ AL-AWSAT in Arabic 3 Feb 86 p 1

[*AL-SHARQ AL-AWSAT* bureau report: "Egypt Cancels Joint Military Exercise Program With United States"]

[Text] Cairo — *AL-SHARQ AL-AWSAT* has learned that the Egyptian Government has decided to cancel the program of annual joint military maneuvers with the United States known as "Bright Star." The program was begun during the late President Anwar al-Sadat's rule and was being carried out every year. Well-informed sources in Cairo said that Egypt's decision was made following the critical stage in Egyptian-U.S. relations after the hijacking by U.S. fighters of an Egyptian civilian plane in Italian airspace last fall. The plane was carrying the hijackers of the Italian ship *Achille Lauro.*

The sources said that Egypt did not revoke the decision despite the fact that both sides have overcome that stage. Egypt decided that the date of each maneuver should be agreed to separately through contacts between the two countries. The sources said that the first time this decision was put into effect was last December when one of the maneuvers previously included in the program was cancelled.

The U.S. Administration has shown concern over this change in the Egyptian attitude while observers linked this to the U.S. stand on reducing annual U.S. economic aid to Egypt. The sources added that Egypt has rejected all pressures put on it to carry out the program, including the U.S. insistence on reducing the volume of aid to it.

SFRY President Arrives, Talks With Mubarak

Mubarak Comments on Issues

NC031406 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1335 GMT 3 Feb 86

[Text] Cairo, 3 Feb (MENA) — President Husni Mubarak has announced that the 14 points highlighted in the Israeli Government's decision to accept the principle of arbitration on Tabah will be discussed with the Israeli delegation that will visit Cairo. After a brief meeting with SFRY President Radovan Vlajkovic, which followed an official reception at Al-Qubbah Palace today, President Mubarak was asked about Egyptian-Israeli relations. The president said: "There is continual progress. We are negotiating and exchanging views. This will help us move forward."

While replying to a question on a possible meeting with Israeli Prime Minister Shi'mon Peres, the president pointed out that he does not want to talk about this with the press, adding: "Let us discuss that with Israel." When asked if he would meet next week with PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat and Jordan's King Husay, the president noted: "We can meet anytime, if the situation calls for it." Responding to a question on the American maneuvers off Libya's coast, the president remarked: "The 6th Fleet is always conducting maneuvers in the Mediterranean, but did it attack Libya?"

Mubarak, Vlajkovic Speeches

NC032048 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1850 GMT 3 Feb 86

[Text] Cairo, 3 Feb (MENA) — President Husni Mubarak gave a dinner banquet at 'Abidin Palace this evening in honor of visiting Yugoslav President Radovan Vlajkovic and the delegation accompanying him. The banquet was attended by Dr Subhi 'Abd al-Hakim, speaker of the consultative council, the deputies to the prime minister, other ministers, senior statesmen, and a number of Armed Forces commanders. Welcoming his eminent Yugoslav guest, President Husni Mubarak delivered the following speech:

In the name of God, the merciful and compassionate. My dear President Radovan Vlajkovic, dear guests of Egypt, friends. I am happy to welcome you to the land of Egypt. You are the leader of a friendly people to whom we have been bound by the strongest ties ever since our two states participated in founding an international movement that has great influence in the modern world. By this I mean the Nonaligned Movement, which grew out of a conscious realization that world peace is indivisible and that Third World states must make a positive contribution to the future of international relations so that humanity may be spared the sorrows of war and the dangers of tension.

Dear Friend, there is no doubt that the role of Yugoslavia, Egypt, and other friendly states has led to what amounts to a genuine turning point. It has been truly influential in serving the causes of world peace and national liberation and in confronting the challenges and problems of the present time. Our joint role can be regarded as an expression of a profound sense of international responsibility and a real understanding of the aspirations of mankind, regardless of differences in race, language, religious faith, or political orientation, as it struggles for a better life. We share your pride in this role and we shall continue our efforts to strengthen it by actively supporting the Nonaligned Movement, consolidating its determined march, and protecting its achievements in the political, economic, and cultural domains of international relations.

Dear friend, dear guests. There is a basic factor linking the Yugoslav and Egyptian people. The strong ties between the peoples of the European continent and those of the Middle East add a new dimension to the good relationship between our two individual countries, by virtue of the influence reciprocally exercised by the two regions to which we belong. Geographically, the

Mediterranean basin unites these two regions — the states of the Middle East to the east and south of the Mediterranean and the states of the European continent to the west and north. This has led to a common strategic concept and to the intertwining of economic interests and of the issues of security, stability, and prosperity in the two regions. Indeed, these links are further reinforced by substantially similar concepts and attitudes toward human values.

Dear friends, our destiny has willed that we occupy a unique position on the map of the world — meeting point for different cultures, where various civilizations have succeeded each other and the heritage of mankind has continued to thrive throughout its long history.

Dear friend, the Middle East and the Mediterranean basin have witnessed worrisome events during the last few months. These events conceal sinful and hostile schemes that seek to strike at the region's stability, deprive its people of a sense of security, shake their confidence in the future, divert their attention from the issues of development and construction, feed terrorist elements, and reinforce attempts to blackmail people into accepting foreign intervention and pressure.

Egypt has taken every opportunity to reiterate its sincere call for a real confrontation of this phenomenon [of terrorism] through the eradication of its roots and causes. A just and comprehensive peace is the only guarantee for putting an end to violence and for checking the current wave of terrorism. The essence of peace in the Middle East is the Palestinian issue, which has no need for additional statements and declarations. It needs a realistic and objective examination, divorced from attempts at suppression or radical oneupmanship. The advocates of peace and stability in the Middle East do not need quantitative additions to their position. What is required, as I affirmed in my speech at the Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe a few days ago, is a qualitative development of this position.

Perhaps, dear friend, you share our view that calls for action that will allow Lebanon to restore its stability and retain its sovereignty after years of bloody incidents and continuous upheavals. We agree with your worry about the war that has continued for years between Iran and Iraq, both of whom belong to the Nonaligned Movement. The war between these two countries is depleting their resources tremendously. This war also poses a threat to stability and security for the region. You may recall that our two countries have attempted to exert joint efforts within the frameowrk of the Nonaligned Movement to end this long war. We will continue such efforts to end the fighting between two fraternal countries.

Dear friend, dear guests: Egypt and the SFRY are eager to maintain a tradition in which we take pride; namely, to continue our constant consultations and joint coordination regarding international issues and regional problems. This tradition has strengthened our bilateral relations in the political, economic, and cultural fields. We are looking forward to additional efforts that will further promote these relations in the interests of both countries and that will boost their development and progress. We are confident that the talks that we will hold during your current visit will further consolidate the bonds between our countries and deepen the friendly links between our peoples. The ties between Egypt and the SFRY will set a distinguished example for relations among other countries and a pioneering pattern for friendship among peoples.

Allow me, friends, to ask that you stand to salute President Radovan Vlajkovic, Egypt's dear friends, all the sons of the great Yugoslav people, and the close relations linking our friendly peoples. May God's peace and blessing be upon you.

The Yugoslav president then delivered the following speech:

Mr President, dear friends: Your kind words reflect in a natural way the splendid impression that we have received from the friendship, excellent reception, and kind hospitality accorded to us here. On behalf of us all, I say thank you very much.

Friendship is achieved and enhanced on the basis of mutual respect, understanding, interest, and joint efforts. Based on this concept of joint accomplishment, the friendship between the Yugoslav and the Egyptian people has flourished as the result of the penetrating view which Presidents Tito and 'Abd al-Nasir held about a new and just world. What we have achieved along the long road that we have traveled together confirms the lasting value of the principles laid down by these men and the feeling that we must continue on this path in the same spirit.

I think that we have responded to this duty graciously through abundant and multifaceted cooperation and through open and encouraging dialogue for the sake of better understanding. The repeated meetings we have had with you, Mr President, reflect an important characteristic of Yugoslav-Egyptian realtions. We highly appreciate your personal role in enhancing this spirit.

This only increases my pleasure and joy at this meeting and for my current visit to your great and beautiful country — the ancient land of Egypt, where the heritage of past civilization is recorded and where proof of the modern age is manifested. We follow the achievements of the friendly Egyptian people with respect. We wish them further successes in the general, dyanmic development of their country.

We attach great importance to our visit to the Arab Republic of Egypt. This meeting confirms that our Egyptian friends, like us, wish our relations to be stronger and our cooperation broader. I can state with clear satisfaction that much of our cooperation stands as a good example to be copied. Through this cooperation, our two countries make an important contribution to and encourage the close interrelation necessary among the economies of the developing world. Our positive experience demands that we make graeater use of our complementary economies. In fact, we have a realistic foundation on which we can add new bricks in our efforts to achieve our mutual interests according to our actual capabilities and needs. We have achieved much, and we wish to achieve more through our joint efforts.

The broader dimensions of our relations are inherent in this reciprocal approach. Common goals exist between us and the other nonaligned states. There is a need to break the vicious circle of unpredictable dangers, and there is a need to maintain peace, security, and progress for every nation. However, this greatly depends on ending the arms race, solving conflicts and crises through peaceful means, easing tension, reaching understanding, and establishing fair economic relations. It must be underlined here that finding a solution to the really big problems cannot be postponed. These problems affect development. They must be dealt with by mobilizing and exploiting the huge resources of developing countries.

In both its essence and its activity, the Nonaligned Movement rejects the logic behind the deadly competition between blocs. Two-thirds of mankind hold the same thoughts about more vital issues, adhering to problems of peace, security, and progress for the benefit of the entire world, present and future. Imagine what the face of the world would have been today had it not been for the political and moral force of nonalignment, its universality and openness toward all who aspire to the same objectives.

We see in the Geneva meeting an indication for a more suitable future. There was a quality to this meeting that must now be exploited on a wide scale. At the same time, we must make the message of our policy more innovative and practical for the world by giving a personal example of these ideas. We are going to Zimbabwe to participate in the Nonaligned Movement summit, determined to strengthen this movement and continue its historical message. We will devote special attention to this matter during our current visit to Egypt.

Your Excellency, for this reason I feel that I must reiterate the SFRY's deep concern over the reemergence of severe tension in the Mediterranean region. We are witnessing pressures and direct threats of the use of force against the unity and security of nonaligned and independent Arab countries. We believe that there is no motive or reason that can justify interference in the domestic affairs of a nonaligned country or the violation of its sovereignty and independence.

The SFRY has offered its total support for all efforts aimed at safeguarding the independence and sovereignty of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah. The threats against it not only hamper but also diminish and nullify those positive efforts and initiatives that are being made to find solution to the Middle East problem. This problem is one of the most serious and enduring in the world. Just and permanent solutions can only be reached through peaceful means, understanding, and cooperation. The SFRY has always given its full support to all peaceful attempts to achieve a comprehensive, just, and permanent peace in the Middle East. The SFRY has also made sustained and active efforts to ensure participation in the peace process by all parties concerned, including the PLO, the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people. We have always emphasized that any solution to the Palestinian issue must be based on the principle that every people has the right to live in dignity, honor, independence, and freedom on its national soil, and to determine its own future and the way in which it will progress and exercise its power of independent decisionmaking. This is the key to peace in the Middle East. The door to peace is still closed as a result of Israel's aggressive and expansionist policy.

We are seeking to convene an international conference under UN supervision with the participation of all parties concerned including, of course, the PLO. We are following up and assessing the efforts that Your Excellency is making to this end and which you expressed in your important speech in Strasbourg a few days ago.

Support for the unity and independence of the PLO, and for its right to make its own decisions without external pressure and to determine its own course of action in the process aimed at finding a solution to the Palestinian issue is an integral part of our position on the Middle East question.

We are confident that the consolidation of the activities and efforts of the nonaligned movement, and the provision of more specific support for the Palestinian people and their movement, which are currently passing through the most difficult stage of their struggle, are of great importance in creating the right atmosphere and political conditions for an international conference on the Middle East crisis. A unified Arab stand on this issue is considered to be indispensable. I believe that we must all adhere to this position in the stages leading up the 8th Summit Conference of Nonaligned Countries in Zimbabwe.

The continuing war between the two nonaligned countries of Iran and Iraq will cause further victims and enormous destruction. This war will also lead to further losses for the peoples of these two countries, threaten peace and security in the region, reduce the Nonaligned Movement's strength, and weaken its activities. Therefore, our effortws within the Nonaligned Movement, the United Nations, and through all bilateral contacts must — despite the failure of all such attempts to date — concentrate on ending this tragic conflict as quickly as possible, in accordance with the legitimate interests of these two neighboring peoples.

Any threat to peace anywhere in the world is so important that it requires us to give it our fullest attention. In this respect, we should mention the difficult problems facing the African continent. Many countries in Africa are on the margin of economic existence. The dignity and freedom of mankind are still threatened there by the vestiges of the past.

In South Africa there is the racist regime with its offensive apartheid policy, its colonization of Namibia, and its acts of aggression and other actions designed to destabilize neighboring countries. Millions of people still cannot live and develop freely, and thus peace and security are endangered in that part of the world.

Mr President, these are only some of many examples that prove that there is vast scope for cooperation between our two countries and the rest of the nonaligned states. In actively pursuing the policy of the Nonaligned Movement we can look ahead to a better and more secure future for the world in which we live.

We believe that this meeting of ours will encourage renewed cooperative efforts to achieve the goals we both seek, and that the results will be beneficial.

I raise my glass to thank you again for your kind hospitality and to drink to your good health and the health of all our Egyptian hosts. I wish further progress for the Arab Republic of Egypt and look forward to the new prospects for Egyptian-Yugoslav friendship and cooperation.

Leaders Hold Talks

NC040958 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0850 GMT 4 Feb 86

[Text] Cairo, 4 Feb (MENA) — President Muhammad Husni Mubarak met privately this morning with Radovan Vlajkovic, president of the SFRY State Presidency.

The members of the Egyptian and Yugoslav delegations also held a round of talks. Egypt was represented by Field Marshal Muhammad 'Abd al-Halim Abu Ghazalah, deputy prime minister and minister of defense and war production; Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid, deputy prime minister and foreign minister; Dr Kamal al-Janzuri, deputy prime minister and minister of planning and international cooperation; Safwat al-Sharif, minister of information, Dr Sultan Abu 'Ali, minister of economy and foreign trade; Eng 'Abd al-Rahman Labib, minister of housing and utilities and head of the group escorting the Yugoslav guest; Dr Usamah al-Baz, first under secretary at the Foreign Ministry and director of the President's Office for Political Affairs; Ambassador 'Abd al-Hadim Makhluf, the Foreign Ministry's under secretary for East European affairs; Ambassador Hasan Qandil, director of the Foreign Ministry's East Europe Department; and Ambassador Fu'ad Shukri, Egypt's envoy to the SFRY.

Attending the talks for Yugoslavia were SFRY Federal Foreign Secretary Raif Dizdarevic; Rade Pavlovic, member of the Federal Government and chairman of the Joint Egyptian-Yugoslav Committee for Economic Cooperation; Milan Zupan, the Yugoslav ambassador in Cairo; Dusan Litvinovic, foreign affairs advisor to the Presidency; Major General Juvan Matovic, officer in charge of military relations at the SFRY Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs; Bogdan Kostic, assistant director of the Office for Middle East and North Africa at the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs; and Juvan Vojinovic, chief counselor at the SFRY Embassy in Cairo.

UAE Paper Interviews Foreign Minister 'Abd Al-Majid

GF021415 Abu Dhabi AL-ITTIHAD in Arabic 2 Feb 86 p 9

[Interview with 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid, Egyptian deputy prime minister and foreign minister, in Paris by William Zaki Wisa, attended by Mamduh al-Baltaji, director of Egypt's General Information Establishment; and Husayn Hassunah, information counsellor at the Egyptian Embassy in Paris — date not given]

[Text] [William Zaki Wisa] Deputy prime minister, I have learned from an informed source that the United States has fixed 25 February 1986 as the date for convening an international conference on the Middle East. Do you believe that it is possible to convene the conference on 25 February?

['Ismat 'Abd al-Majid] I do not believe that it will be convened that quickly. However, we on our part agree to convening the conference at any time — indeed, even next week as the president has said. However, there are still outstanding issues that require preparation and arrangements. I believe that the real progress lies in all the parties accepting the idea of convening an international conference. The idea is no longer rejected by the United States and Israel, as had been the case. What needs to be decided now is the form in which the international conference will be convened. We hope that if the outstanding issues are resolved the conference will be held at the earliest time. Therefore, I do not believe that it will be held on 25 February.

[Wisa] That means that the only progress that has been achieved so far is agreement on the idea of convening an international conference?

['Abd al-Majid] Is that little progress? It is important and we cannot belittle its importance.

[Wisa] The Israelis are still placing conditions on the Soviet Union's participation, while the Palestinians want guarantees in return for their recognition on UN resolutions.

['Abd al-Majid] Intensive consultations are taking place at present with the aim of overcoming all such obstacles.

[Wisa] Do you not believe that Israel's agreement to convene an international conference is merely play-acting?

['Abd al-Majid] I do not believe so. Peres has declared at the United Nations that he wants an international umbrella, or an international forum. The United States has also agreed to an international conference. Exactly 1 year ago, the United States used to reject the idea of an international conference. Now, however, the idea is acceptable. In his speech at the United Nations, King Husayn also has accepted the idea of an international conference. After that the problem was who represents the Palestinians. We believe that the PLO represents the Palestinians. Another aspect of the problem is that it is not only Israel that rejects the PLO's participation, but Syria also does not accept the PLO's participation.

[Wisa] Are there contacts between Egypt and Syria?

['Abd al-Majid] No.

[Wisa] Can the international conference be convened without the participation of Syria and the Soviet Union?

['Abd al-Majid] Of course not. We are very much concerned that Syria does participate. We are clear on this matter. We want Jordan to succeed in persuading Syria to participate. We have blessed the Syrian-Jordanian rapprochement, because we believe that any rapprochement between two Arab states ultimately serves the Arab cause. As for the Soviet Union it has to participate in the conference; its participation in the conference is relevant.

[Wisa] What course do you imagine events will take if the PLO should recognize Resolutions 242 and 338?

['Abd al-Majid] It must be immediately invited to participate in the international conference.

[Wisa] Do you believe that the Jordanian-Syrian rapprochement has had a negative effect on Jordanian-PLO relations?

['Abd al-Majid] I do not believe that Jordan can improve its relations with Syria at the expense of the Palestinian cause.

[Wisa] Why, in the interview he granted to *LE MONDE* in December 1985, did President Mubarak give the PLO 2 months to recognize Resolution 242 — some people considered that as an ultimatum to the PLO.

['Abd al-Majid] There was an error in publication. The president did not give the PLO an ultimatum but meant that time passes and all the parties must determine their stands. However, he did not give an ultimatum or fix a period. That is incorrect.

[Mamduh al-Baltaji] The journalist asked the president: You are going to France in 2 months; what are your expectations with regard to the PLO stand? The president replied: I hope that by that time the PLO will have determined its stand.

['Abd al-Majid] Egypt does not give an ultimatum, but merely says that time is passing.

[Wisa] However, has the matter brought about a coolness in relations between Cairo and the PLO?

['Abd al-Majid] That is incorrect. The Palestinian brothers fully understand our stand and we are in constant touch with them.

[Wisa] In his speech at the parliamentary committee of the European Council in Strasbourg, President Husni Mubarak called for the formation of a group to carry out contacts with the concerned parties. Have you agreed upon a timetable with the European officials in this regard?

['Abd al-Majid] In fact, we cannot oblige these countries to adopt a timetable, but we urge them to carry out a diplomatic move in this regard so as to confront the difficulties that hinder the convocation of an international conference, since it has become a principle accepted by all parties. Europe can play a role to bring the view together.

[Wisa] But Europe has only managed to issue statements so far. Perhaps the United States is undermining the European role?

['Abd al-Majid] In his speech at the European Parliamentary Committee, the president announced that we know the current European stand. We do not want more statements — we want effective action. I view that the United States accepts a European role in this regard. It is a completion of the U.S. role. To those who view that Europe has a limited role, I say: We have not yet benefited from the capabilities of this role so far, and our contacts with French officials and others indicated that there is a response to the Egyptian stance and to the current Egyptian action. We are not tired of conducting the moves, because the other alternative is to close our files, and then there would be no hope of stepping up the operation. Our constant determination to move has achieved some results, such as the acceptance of the principle of convening an international conference. This is an achievement that had not been attained 1 year ago.

[Wisa] Egypt has refused to join the United States in imposing economic sanctions on Libya despite of the great conflicts between the two countries. How can you explain this Egyptian stance?

['Abd al-Majid] We reject any hostile acts against any Arab or Islamic country. When this matter was presented to the ICO, the major trend was not to accept any pressure against any Arab or African Islamic country. Egypt is one of the countries that approved of this trend.

[Wisa] In a statement to an Arab newspaper, President Mubarak announced that he is ready to meet Colonel al-Qadhdhafi. Do you believe that there is an actual possibility of them meeting?

['Abd al-Majid] The president did not personally make this statement. But, when asked by an Arab journalist whether he is ready, he answered yes. We have no conflicts with Libya or the Libyan people. But we have conflicts with the Libyan leadership because of some acts carried out against some Libyans living in Egypt, especially 'abd al-Hamid al-Bukush.

[Wisa] Anti-terrorism measures were the main parts of President Mubarak's address in Strasbourg. What is the secret behind that?

['Abd al-Majid] Terrorism has now become a real phenomena in the world. There are talks and trends among countries to take measures to counter terrorism. What is important is that there are some Arab countries participating in these measures and ways to counter terrorism so that the accusation of terrorism cannot be pinned on the Arabs or Arab countries. That is why the president was so keen to call on the European countries not to link terrorist actions — which we denounce — to the national liberation movements that are forced into armed struggle to liberate their national soil. He did not call for labeling as terrorists the Palestinian people or those who have certain religious beliefs.

[Wisa] It seems that there are differences with the United Sattes on the means to resist terrorism.

['Abd al-Majid] The Americans want an agreement with the European countries on resisting terrorism, while we want that within the framework of the United Nations so that the biggest number of countries will participate.

[Wisa] What is Egypt's concept on the international measures that could be taken to resist terrorism?

['Abd al-Majid] It is necessary to set international principles to resist terrorism and cooperate on the arrest and extradition of terrorists. That is why the president proposed the convening of an international conference under the supervision of the United Nations to resist terrorism, because we have suffered from terrorism like other countries and we are determined to resist it.

[Wisa] What are the results of the investigations in the hijack of the Egyptian plane in Malta?

['Abd al-Majid] We still know nothing about the surviving terrorist. Some Egyptian eyewitnesses went to Malta to testify in his trial. The results of the investigation have not yet reached us.

[Wisa] What is Egypt's stance on the events that took place in South Yemen?

['Abd al-Majid] We express our deep regret and pain for the fighting in South Yemen and for the fact that it reached such severity and violence. We hope that this fighting will end and they will reach a solution via negotiations between the conflicting sides.

[Wisa] Concerning the Iraq-Iran war, is there no more hope to resolve it? And why has not Egypt participated in efforts to end it?

['Abd al-Majid] We tried in the beginning, but the Iranians did not respond to us, while Iraq responded. We want an end to this war as soon as possible because there is no justification for its continuation and its escalation in the way that we are witnessing. It also poses a threat to all sides, even those who believe that they can make a profit through its continuation. It is clear that all efforts have reached a deadlock.

[Wisa] What are the recent developments on the Tabah problem?

['Abd al-Majid] The recent development is that the Israeli side agreed on international arbitration; we consider that a positive matter.

[Wisa] But they set a number of points and conditions for this agreement.

['Abd al-Majid] We sent a memorandum to the Israeli side refusing these points and conditions. I addressed the Egyptian people's assembly and I refused these conditions.

[Wisa] The president recently received 'ezer Weizman in Egypt. Perhaps he wanted to pave the way for the convening of a meeting between the president and Shimon Peres?

['Abd al-Majid] These contacts were to explain the Israeli point of view in this regard. The truth is that the idea of arranging a meeting between Peres and Mubarak is premature, because there are subjects that should be settled before that.

[Wisa] Such as?

['Abd al-Majid] Such as signing the arbitration condition and activating the Palestinian cause.

[Wisa] There are a number of Arab countries who for a long time have wanted to restore relations with Egypt, but have still not taken this step. What is your explanation on this?

['Abd al-Majid] We welcome all who want to restore relations with Egypt. I would like to mention in this regard that Egypt itself did not sever its relations with the Arab countries. Therefore, whoever severed the relations and want to restore them should initiate it. And I repeat, we welcome that.

[Wisa] What is your assessment of the relations between Egypt and the Gulf states?

['Abd al-Majid] Certainly they are good and excellent relations and full of amicability and affection. They are further strengthening; all they lack is diplomatic representation. The brothers in the Gulf are our brothers and dear to us.

[Wisa] To what extent did the decrease in oil prices affect Egypt?

['Abd al-Majid] It affected us as much as it affected the other oil-producing states, but these circumstances are out of our control and are having an impact on our hard currency resources at a time when we have difficult economic circumstances. That is why we are decreasing production in order not to lose more, in fact, our production was approximately 800,000 barrels per day and it has decreased to approximately 100,000 barrels per day.

[Wisa] Concerning the question of nuclear reactors to produce electricity in Egypt, there have been French, Italian, German, and U.S. offers for a long time now. Why has Egypt not yet made a decision?

['Abd al-Majid] This is an extremely important subject and we should take sufficient time to reach a decision.

'Abd al-Majid Discusses Israeli Delegation, Tabah

NC031428 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1345 GMT 3 Feb 86

[Text] Cairo, 3 Feb (MENA) — Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid, deputy prime minister and minister of foreign affairs, has affirmed that Egypt has not yet received any information about an arrival date for the Israeli delegation that is to discuss the 14 points included in its government's decision to accept the principle of arbitration on Tabah.

In a statement to the press today, Dr 'Abd al-Majid noted that Egypt had explained its point of view to 'Ezer Weizman, the Israeli minister of state who recently visited Cairo. Dr 'Abd al-Majid asserted that Weizman had returned to Israel fully briefed with regard to Egypt's position on various issues. Responding to a question, Dr 'Abd al-Majid stated that Egypt is closely following the latest developments in the Middle East. He added: "We want to see more efforts being exerted, which we hope will produce positive results."

Al-Mahjub on Impact of Mubarak Strasbourg Speech

NC031839 Cairo MENA in in Arabic 1742 GMT 3 Feb 86

[Excerpt] Cairo, 3 Feb (MENA) — People's Assembly Speaker Dr Rif'at al-Mahjub and Dr Muhammad 'Abdallah, chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee of the People's Assembly, returned to Cairo from Paris this evening. Upon his arrival, Dr al-Mahjub stated that the speech delivered by President Husni Mubarak before the Parlaimentary Assembly of the Council of Europe in Strasbourg had made a considerable impression on the members of the assembly. He added that the assembly had regarded the speech as historic, and had decided to study it in depth during its next session.

Interior Minister Mahmud Leaves for Morocco

JN031131 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1200 GMT 3 Feb 86

[Text] Sa'dun Shakir Mahmud, RCC member and interior minister, left for Morocco this morning to attend the fourth session of the Arab Interior Ministers Council which will discuss, within its agenda, a draft plan on Arab security. The 3-day meetings will begin in Casablanca tomorrow.

The interior minister said the Arab interior ministers will discuss the report of the council's secretary general concerning the general secretariat's work between the third and fourth sessions. They will also discuss a report on the work of the Arab center for security studies and training as well as a complementary study regarding the development of specialized bureaus.

The Arab ministers will review the recommendations of the 10th Arab police directors conference as well as recommendations of the conferences and meetings held last year. They will also discuss the unified Arab draft law on narcotics and the Arab draft strategy to combat narcotics.

Sa'dun Shakir Mahmud said that the council's fourth session will also discuss the general secretariat's working program for this year as well as the definition of the date, place, and agenda of the council's fifth session.

UN Envoy Comments on U.S. Veto of Resolution

JN310857 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0818 GMT 31 Jan 86

[Text] United Nations, 31 Jan (INA) — The United States has vetoed a draft resolution in the UN Security Council condemning Israel's oppressive measures against the holy mosque in occupied Arab Jerusalem. The resolution, which was put to the vote last night during the Council's Middle East debate that began last week, received 13 affirmative votes but was opposed by the United States. Thailand abstained.

'Ismat Kittani, Iraq's permanent representative in the United Nations, said that Israel's recent measures against the holy mosque are part of a major Zionist expansionist plan. Addressing the council before the vote on the resolution, Kittani said that Zionism had introduced terrorism into the Middle East with the Dayr Yasin massacres committed by the Irgun gang once led by former Israeli Prime Minister Menahem Begin and the Stern Gang once led by Israeli Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir. Kittani added that the Zionists chose to live by the sword and took this method to achieve their dreams.

Speaking on the Middle East situation, Kittani noted that the peace process must begin with a dialogue with the Palestinians to confirm that, like other nations, the Palestinians aspire to independence and a respectable life in their homeland.

Continuing Reportage, Comment on War With Iran

Spokesman Reviews Operations

JN031107 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1024 GMT 3 Feb 86

[Text] A military spokesman has made a statement to the INA correspondent in which he said: The combat missions carried out by our heroic Air Force since the beginning of this year and until yesterday have numbered 2,340. This means thousands of tons of bombs were dropped on Iranian military camps and fortifications.

The spokesman said: Reliable information indicates that the troops massed by the regime of ignorants in Iran for aggression against our border sustained very heavy losses and that the aggressor regime paid a heavy price for the aggression even before it embarked on it. That regime will be paid doubly if it actually carries out its aggression.

The spokesman added: Thousands of Khomeyniite remnants were killed and thousands of others were wounded, huge quantities of arms and equipment were destroyed, and major camps, positions, and shelters were demolished on the heads of their occupants.

The spokesman said: We call on all Iranian families to ask about the fate of their sons; those killed or wounded. We are certain that the Iranians will discover the horrible and tragic contradiction between the claims of their rulers and what is taking place on the battlefield. The responsibility is borne by those who insist on war without any legitimate reasons despite Iraq's repeated calls for peace.

The spokesman concluded: While our people bless the heroic Air Force and brave eagles for their firm actions, our masses also praise our artillery and armored forces for the direct hits on enemy positions that destroyed many enemy troop concentrations. The call for peace will remain higher than the voice of crime and aggression. Success is from God.

Communique No 2,104

JN031751 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1700 GMT 3 Feb 86

[Communique No 2,104 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 3 February 1986]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. Under President Saddam Husayn, May God protect him, the Iraqi people are now establishing a vivid model of construction and progress and are mapping the true course toward liberation and resurgence.

The following is a roundup of activities for yesterday evening and today:

1. This is the strong voice of justice which will continue to prevail over injustice and its advocates. The call for good and peace will always overshadow the call for war and crime. The Iraqis will

continue to pour deadly embers on their enemies, reaffirming that a genuine people under the canopy of a unique leadership will always remain deep-rooted on its land throughout time, proceeding on the course of progress. The illusions of the vile Shu'ubist clique, which is immersed in ignorance, agentry, and backwardness, will not succeed in harming them.

Our giant Air Force carried out the following heroic missions today:

a. At 1143 today, our brave eagles returned to the Ganeveh oil pipeline intersection, through which all pipelines to Khark Island pass, and did their best in destroying facilities there, setting them on fire in order to make the Khomeyniites lose hope of the possibility of repairing them and to keep the Iranian regime from exporting its oil.

b. At 2000 [1700 GMT] yesterday evening, our planes dealt an accurate and effective blow to a large maritime target near the Iranian coast.

c. Several of our planes dealt a series of devastating blows to the enemy in the Hamid military camp, pouring their fire on camp facilities, ammunition dumps, and troop concentrations, destroying them and leaving columns of smoke spiraling from them.

d. Our Air Force planes continue to sow death among enemy troop concentrations and destruction on their weapons and military hardware all along the battlefront in the III and VI Army Corps sectors in 179 combat missions. After carrying out all these missions, the brave eagles safely returned with their planes to the homeland, bringing good tidings of victory to a people who deserve to be happy and lofty. We reiterate our warning to all those who are fishing in muddy waters — those trying to assist the Iranian regime in repairing its destroyed facilities and equipment or in transporting resources from them or to them — that our blows will continue and not one of those who supply the enemy with means of war will be excepted. We shall do this with God's help, the best supporter.

2. Our forward formations in the operational sectors dealt effective blows to enemy positions, military hardware, and troop concentrations, inflicting the following losses:

a. Four enemy soldiers were killed, others were wounded, six infantry positions and one shelter were destroyed, and one ammunition dump was set ablaze in the East al-Basrah operational sector under the III Army Corps.

b. Two large vehicles, two infantry positions, and one observation post were destroyed in the VII Army Corps sector.

c. Three infantry positions and one ammunition dump were destroyed int he East Tigris operational sector under the VI Army Corps.

3. In a daring and courageous operation, a heroic force from one of our forward units in the northern sector of the battlefield under the I Army Corps took one enemy soldier prisoner, killed another, and captured a Kalashnikov gun and other military hardware. Elsewhere in the same sector, an enemy patrol, estimated at one infantry detachment, tried to approach one of our forward units' positions. Our heroic fighters confronted it with all types of weapons, forcing it to flee after killing or wounding many of its men.

4. The criminal enemy forces shelled the Mandali environs with long-range artillery.

[Signed]The Armed Forces General Command, 3 February 1986

Second Ganeveh Raid

JN031921 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic
1910 GMT 3 Feb 86

[Text] A military spokesman has stated the following: In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. Out of our determination to destroy the suspect Iranian rulers' vital facilities, to inflict on the despotic clique more defeats, and to make this clique choose between peace or total defeat, a group of our planes returned once again to the Ganeveh oil pipeline intersection at 1830 [1530 GMT] today to fan the fires they previously ignited and to further destroy its facilities. After carrying out their mission, our brave eagles safely and triumphantly returned to the homeland.

[Dated] 3 February 1986

AL-THAWRAH Raps UN Indifference

JN300916 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0715 GMT 30 Jan 86

[Text] Baghdad, 30 Jan (INA) — In a comment on Iranian preparations for a new offensive against Iraq, the Iraqi newspaper *AL-THAWRAH* asks: Would the international community have remained indifferent if the war had been two European, or even Latin American states.

The paper says: True, committees have been formed and resolutions have been issued calling for a cessation of fighting, still they have not achieve anything. The Iranian regime has continued to defy the international will and the international community has remained silent and indifferent as though this war is taking place on a different planet. *AL-THAWRAH* adds: In simple terms, Iran wants to occupy Iraq, enslave its people, and destroy all the landmarks of its progress, and the international community is unable to stop the aggression of the Iranian regime, which is not only defying the international community, but also flouting all international laws and norms.

The paper concludes: In view of this, Iraq has no choice but to defend its sovereignty, security, and freedom. It will use all its capabilities to destroy Iran's capabilities and pillars of aggression, in defense of the land, people, and life.

Kuwaiti Defense Minister Arrives in Amman

JN311632 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic
1600 GMT 31 Jan 86

[Text] Amman — Kuwaiti Defense Minister His Highness Shaykh Salim Sabah arrived in Amman this evening heading a military delegation on an official visit to Jordan, during which he will meet with a number of officials. The guest minister was received on his arrival by Staff General Sharif Zayd ibn Shakir, commander in chief of the Jordanian Armed Forces; the chief of staff; the inspector general of the Armed Forces; the commander of the Jordanian Air Force; the director of the Morale Guidance Department; the Kuwaiti ambassador; and the embassy staff.

Defense Minister Departs

JN011700 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic
1600 GMT 1 Feb 86

[Text] Kuwaiti Defense Minister Shaykh Salim al-Sabah and the accompanying military delegation left Amman this afternoon. He was seen off at the Amman military airport by Staff General al-Sharif Zayd ibn Shakir, commander in chief of the Jordanian Armed Forces, the Royal Hashemite Court secretary general, the chief of staff and a number of his aides, the inspector general of the Armed Forces, the director of the Morale Guidance Department, the Kuwaiti ambassador in Amman, and the embassy staff.

His Majesty King Husayn received Kuwaiti Defense Minister Shaykh Salim al-Sabah at Al-Nadwah Palace this afternoon. The meeting was attended by the prime minister, the chief of the Royal Hashemite Court, the court minister, the commander in chief of the Jordanian Armed Forces, the secretary general of the Royal Hashemite Court, the chief of staff, and the Kuwaiti ambassador in Amman. Shaykh al-Sabah and those attending had lunch with His Majesty King Husayn.

Staff General Al-Sharif Zayd ibn Shakir, commander in chief of the Jordanian Armed Forces, received Kuwaiti Defense Minister Shaykh Salim al-Sabah in his office at the general command this morning. The meeting was attended by Chief of Staff Lieutenant Fathi Abu Talib, his planning aides, the Kuwaiti ambassador in Amman, and the delegation accompanying the guest minister. Shaykh al-Sabah and the accompanying delegation heard a military briefing on the development and tasks of the Armed Forces.

AL-RA'Y Calls for 'Punishing' United States

JN010807 Amman AL-RA'Y in Arabic 1 Feb 86 p 1

[Editorial: "Al-Aqsa and the Veto"]

[Text] By using the veto, the United States has slapped millions of Arabs and Muslims and ridiculed principles of international law and religious, ethical, and civilized values. The U.S. veto aborted the draft resolution presented by Islamic countries to the UN Security Council condemning Israeli aggressions on the Al-Aqsa mosque and affirming the falseness of all Israel's measures to Judaize the holy city.

The veto, which the United States brandished yesterday with all its ugliness and its serious and insulting meanings, is the green light which the United States gave to Israel allowing it to do whatever it wants in Al-Aqsa and the holy places while being safe from any punishment, even if it is only mere condemnation. This clearly means that the United States has joined Israel in pushing the Israeli schemes directed against Al-Aqsa and the holy places toward their evil objectives.

We loudly call on Arabs and Muslims, if they are truly honest to their doctrine, holy places, territory, and the future generations, to take strong punishing measures against the United States in the Islamic and Arab homeland in defense of Al-Aqsa and the holy places. The condemnation of the veto is the response of incapable people, which the United States will face with a big laugh. Hence, the barbarian U.S. challenge should be faced with force, because Americans, more than anyone else, are concerned about life.

The belief that Arabs and Muslims have been humiliated by fear encourages Americans to challenge and ridicule Islamic values and Arab rights. It is time this belief should be toppled forever and Americans frightened so that fear will become a weapon which Muslims and Arabs brandish in the face of irresponsible people. The paradox we cannot forget is that hours after Muslims and Arabs expressed their condolences to the United States in the wake of the catastrophe which hit 'Challenger' and its astronauts, Washington did not hesitate to stab Islamic and Arab values and rights represented by Al-Aqsa by using the veto. But, what a difference there is between Al-Aqsa and 'Challenger'?

The Arabs and Muslims extended the hand of friendship to the United States, but it bit their hand and the U.S. reply was insult and contempt. Nobody knows what is coming. It apprears that the plot against Al-Aqsa has been completed and has become a joint U.S.-Israeli plot.

The Arabs and Muslims have a real potential for waging a holy struggle if they are really sincere. This begins by withdrawing assets and boycotting and ends with Al-Jihad. Defending Al-Aqsa and the holy places cannot be achieved by sayings and condemnations, but by action which makes the plotters taste humiliating fear.

SAWT AL-SHA'B Rejects Conditions on Arms Deal

JN030954 Amman SAWT AL-SHA'B in Arabic
3 Feb 86 p 1

[Editorial: "We Reject Blackmail and Compromise on Rights"]

[Text] U.S. President Reagan's decision to freeze the defensive arms deal which had been previously decided did not come as a surprise. The decision came in accordance with the expectations that are tied to the reality of the U.S. policy and its submission to Zionist pressures which currently guide the U.S. decision-making. The decision did not come as a surprise because it came as the latest expected link in a series of U.S. retreats from commitments and pledges on numerous occasions with regard to the Arab-Zionist conflict.

The Zionist pressure circles in the U.S. Congress tried to use this arms deal as a bargaining card and a blackmail factor to make Jordan change its pan-Arab stands and abandon its affiliation to its nation and commitment to its causes, especially the Palestine question. Throughout 6 months of bargaining and attempts to link this deal with what the Washington circles called achieving progress in the peace process and direct negotiations and separate settlements, the Jordanian stand has been clear, frank, and courageous in rejecting the calls for linking the issue of just, comprehensive peace in the Middle East with Jordan's security and national requirements. Throughout 6 months, Jordan did its utmost on all regional and international political levels to push ahead the peace efforts on the right course within a comprehensive framework and under the UN umbrella through an international peace conference in which all the parties, including the PLO, participate along with the five-member states in the Security Council.

This is our concept of the peace process and this is our interpretation of its framework. Peace is the achievement of the Palestinian people's right to self-determination on their land, the liberation of all the occupied Arab territories, foremost of which is Jerusalem, from the Zionist occupation which has persisted since 1967, and the guaranteeing of peace itself. The other frameworks which Israel and the United States talk about and the peace which Israel is trying to impose by force and without the restoration of the land and Arab sovereignty over this land is a fait accompli peace. This cannot be accepted in return for an arms deal or several deals. National security cannot be protected by arms that carry conditions. Moreover, national rights are not open for bargaining, compromise, or blackmail.

JORDAN TIMES on Disagreement Over Conference

JN030912 Amman JORDAN TIMES in English
3 Feb 86 pp 1,2

[By Salamah B. Ni'mat]

[Excerpt] Amman — A senior Jordanian official on Sunday rejected Israel's conditions for holding an international conference on the Middle East and said Jordan would not agree to attend any such conference which does not have decision-making powers and binding authority.

The official, who declined to be identified, was commenting on a statement by an Israeli spokesman who said Israeli Prime Minister Shim'on Peres told his cabinet on Sunday that Israel and the U.S. had agreed on the framework of an international conference on the basis that the conference would not have any power over decisions or agreements to be reached at the conference.

"The forum would not make decisions and would not abrogate agreements," according to the Israeli spokesman, Cabinet Secretary (Yossi Beilin,) who spoke to reporters after a regular Israeli Cabinet meeting on Sunday. "It (the proposed conference) would support direct negotiations and not act as a substitute," he said. The senior Jordanian official told the *JORDAN TIMES*: "The Israelis seem to be talking about a simulated conference while we are talking about an effective one." The conditions and mechanism for convening the conference were still under discussion, the official said, but "there are points on which we have not yet agreed."

Informed sources close to the U.S. Administration told the *JORDAN TIMES* on Saturday that Peres was "more concerned with the function of the conference than he is with PLO participation."

The sources said that the Israeli prime minister "would agree to PLO participation in the conference provided the PLO had no veto power against separate agreements" that could be reached between parties involved.

The senior Jordanian official said that he had no knowledge of this report and that Jordan is not aware of such an Israeli position. "If this is true, the U.S. did not inform us. They (the U.S.) should make clear what their position is without political tactics," he said.

Asked whether the conditions and mechanism for the proposed conference were posing a major obstacle in the Middle East peace process, the official said it was "too premature to talk about these conditions when we are faced with more important issues."

The Israeli Cabinet secretary told reporters on Sunday that the American-Israeli agreement over the proposed conference was in line with proposals made by the special American Middle East envoy, Assistant Secretary of State for Near Eastern Affairs Richard Murphy. The Israeli spokesman referred to the U.S.-Israeli agreed framework as the "Murphy formula."

Jordan and Israel both agree that the international conference be attended by the five permanent members of the United Nations Security Council. However, while Jordan insists on a full participation by these members, Israel insists that they would only have observer status at the conference.

According to an Israel Radio report, Peres has reached an agreement with the United States that the five permanent members are to form an "international accompaniment" throughout the period of talks.

(Beilin) later denied the report in his cabinet statement.

Peres, in his report of an 11-day tour of Western Europe, was quoted by (Beilin) as saying that "he was not of the opinion that Europe should substitute the United States in becoming involved in the Mideast peace process."

But Peres said he hoped the European would help "create a positive atmosphere" for talks by enhancing economic aid to Mideast participants.

Maronite Deputy Comments on Al-Jumayyil Meeting

NC031458 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1215 GMT 3 Feb 86

[Text] The members of the Independent Maronite Deputies Group met this afternoon with President Amin al-Jumayyil to brief him on their talks with Syrian Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam. They will meet at 1600 today with Apostolic Administrator Bishop al-Hilu.

Our correspondent at the Presidential Palace has just informed us of a statement made by Deputy Auguste Bakhus after the group's meeting with the president of the Republic. Deputy Bakhus said: We briefed the president on our visit and our talks in Damascus. He warmly welcomed the results of our trip, and would favor any similar visit. What I would like to tell the public is that President al-Jumayyil is not a dictator, and that he does not subscribe to the presidential system [al-nizam al-ri'asi]. He lets the democratic process take its course. The president has reiterated his acceptance of decisions made by the Chamber of Deputies. If one or all of us take action, then this movement will ultimately rest with the Chamber of Deputies, which is its own master and makes its choices on the basis of its convictions. I stress that the president is not hindering this process. We should be clear about this, and should not push him or identify him with positions that are in no way his.

Deputy Bakhus was asked about reports that Khaddam had raised some new ideas with him. He replied: He proposed that there be communication among the various parties. Syria welcomes these talks. We started with President al-Jumayyil and we will visit the apostolic administrator at 1600. We will meet with every leader. What is important — and I will repeat this — is our desire to have the president act as an arbiter. We in the Chamber of Deputies are prepared to bear our responsibilities in full.

As to when the members of the Independent Maronite Deputies Group will return to Damascus, he said: We might go back after we have completed our series of contacts.

Phalangist Party Reiterates Support for Al-Jumayyil

NC031714 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1515 GMT 3 Feb 86

[Excerpt] The Phalangist Party has emphasized its openness to all parties and its readiness to participate in dialogue and negotiation on all matters that might lead to an end to the war and the return of peace and stability to Lebanon, provided the dignity, independence, and sovereignty of the homeland is not infringed upon. Following today's Political Bureau and Central Committee meeting, Dr Elie Karamah, chairman of the Phalangist Party, reaffirmed his party's intention to rally around the legitimate institutions, particularly the presidency of the Republic, which is at the core of Lebanese existence. He stressed that the Phalangist Party does not simply support the presidency in its role of authority and as a governmental and state institution; it also supports the national policy to which the president is committed. Karamah said that the Phalangist Party is not only against the resignation of the president, but fully supports him in his stands.

Deputy Harb Responds to Sham'un Criticism

NC040506 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1715 GMT 3 Feb 86

[Text] In Bkirki this evening, Deputy Butrus Harb said that he expected three results to materialize from the recent visit that the Independent Maronite Deputies Group paid to Damascus; namely, that the military and security situation would not flare up, that dialogue with all Lebanese parties would continue, and that such a dialogue would be resumed seriously.

Deputy Harb noted that the group's visit to Syria had sought to reopen the dialogue between Beirut and Damascus. He characterized the present situation as being much better than that of the past few days. Deputy Harb emphasized that the group's efforts were based on the guidelines advocated in the Bkirki statement. He added: We asked the apostolic administrator for guidance so that our mission might succeed.

Responding to the criticism of former President Sham'un, Deputy Harb said: Former President Sham'un is one of our symbols. He is our elder and we can benefit from his experience, which dates back to the days of the Ottoman Empire and the French. He added: The purpose of our visit to Damascus was to put an end to the pain of the Lebanese people. We had briefed former President Sham'un on this before our departure. We have benefited from his criticism for in the end we share the same goal.

Birri on Current Developments, Al-Jumayyil

NC031352 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1300 GMT 3 Feb 86

[Text] According to Nabih Birri, minister of state for the South and reconstruction affairs, the intervention [al-mudakhalah] in the eastern areas was the result of orders issued in the region and elsewhere. Minister Birri described recent developments in Lebanon as part of a plan to implement the tripartite agreement. He indicated that he is awaiting the results of the ongoing political activity before deciding on his next step.

Minister Birri expressed his belief that the blow dealt to the tripartite agreement after President al-Jumayyil's trip to Damascus was also directed at the course of action Lebanon was about to take following the abrogation of the 17 May accord. He pointed out that the captain of the ship bears the responsibility for the deterioration and ferment among all Lebanese, without exception. This, he added, was the result of having lost the hopes they had pinned on the implementation of the tripartite agreement.

Minister Birri returned to Beirut at dawn today from Sierra Leone via London and Damascus. He met with Soviet Charge d'Affaires Yuriy Suslikov at 1030 today, and they discussed the general situation in Lebanon and the region. The minister for the south also received a series of telephone calls from officials and leaders, and reviewed developments in Lebanon.

Birri Calls for End to 'Unfit' President's Term

NC031606 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain in Arabic to Lebanon 1400 GMT 3 Feb 86

[Text] Nabih Birri held a press conference today at which he discussed recent overall developments. He affirmed: The one who obstructed the agreement is the person responsible for Lebanon's economic, social, and security disasters. He is also the one who is responsible for the Israeli return to the use of force in the Lebanese arena. Responding to a question, Nabih Birri insisted on his former stand, saying: Amin al-Jumayyil's term should be ended; he is unfit to continue.

Western Embassies Threaten to Leave Beirut

NC041215 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1145 GMT 4 Feb 86

[Text] A source at the Foreign Ministry stated today that the ministry received warnings from a number of embassies in West Beirut that they will depart the Lebanese capital, if the security situation in the western sector does not improve.

Lebanese Official Interviewed on USSR Visit

GF021925 Kuwait AL-SIYASAH in Arabic 1 Feb 86 p 13

[Interview with Dr Fu'ad al-Turk, secretary general of the Lebanese Foreign Ministry, by *AL-SIYASAH* correspondent Darwish 'Ammar, in Beirut — date not given]

[Excerpts] [Darwish 'Ammar] How do you evaluate your recent visit to the USSR? What are the main issues that were discussed during your visit?

[Fu'ad al-Turk] The name we gave to the delegation that visited the USSR recently was "friendship mission" because the visit was made in order to discuss the best means of furthering, expanding, and developing relations between the USSR and Lebanon. I can say that our visit to the USSR achieved its goals. All know that Lebanon is a member in the Nonaligned Movement. We want to remain on good and strong terms with all countries, except Israel, particularly the United States and the USSR, in order to fully translate the nonaligned policy. Our visit to the USSR gave us the opportunity to hold meetings with senior Soviet Foreign Ministry officials, particularly with Acting Foreign Minister Korniyenko, because of the Soviet foreign minister's absence. We also held a lengthy meeting with Polyakov, chief of the near Eastern Department at the USSR Foreign Ministry. We held meetings with Polyakov's senior aides. We also had a number of cultural and economic meetings.

I can say that the visit was successful and lucrative. This is a general assessment of the meetings that we held during our visit to the USSR.

['Ammar] It has been learned that during your visit you also discussed signing a "clearing" agreement between the Lebanon and the USSR. Did you achieve positive results on this important economic agreement between the two countries?

[Al-Turk] A draft agreement between the two countries, known as the "clearing" agreement, was drafted about 6 months ago. I emphasize that this agreement will be signed in the near future, after some routine measures. The "clearing" is a draft agreement that will provide for trade cooperation and exchange between Lebanon and the USSR, by exchanging some products and commodities between them to the amount of $60 million a year. Of course this agreement will be developed in the future in view of its implementation during future years. The Soviet officials emphasized to us that they are ready to sign the "clearing" agreement within weeks or less.

['Ammar] During your visit to the Soviet Union, did you notice a readiness by the officials at the Kremlin to play a certain role designed to help Lebanon during this phase?

[Al-Turk] The Soviet stance toward Lebanon on a political level is a stance of total aid and support, particularly with regards to the issue of the south and its sufferings from the Israeli aggressions. Our visit to Moscow coincided with the convocation of the UN Security Council upon Lebanon's request to discuss the Lebanese complaint about Israeli practices and aggressions against Lebanon. During our visit, we discussed the situation in detail with the Soviets. The Soviet Union supported Lebanon's stance. This support was expressed during the aforementioned UN Security Council session and in the resolution that was issued by this session.

Thus, we can say that we are very satisfied with the Soviet stance toward the Lebanese issue and its support at international forums, particularly its stance toward the daily sufferings of southern Lebanon as a result of the continued Israeli aggressions against it and against its people.

['Ammar] Did you extend an invitation to the Soviet officials to visit Lebanon soon in order to be briefed on the situation from nearby?

[Al-Turk] Actually, we extended an invitation to Soviet Acting Foreign Minister Kornitenko to visit Lebanon. He promised to make a visit as soon as he had the opportunity. We hope that the visits between the officials of the two countries will continue in order to deepen and bolster the bonds of friendship between us and in order to bolster the cooperation between Lebanon and the Soviet Union in various fields.

['Ammmar] A question has been raised on the secret of Soviet Ambassador Aleksandr Soldatov's absence from his post in Beirut for a while. Did you discuss the issue of his return to Beirut with the Soviet officials? In your view, what made him stay in Moscow?

[Al-Turk] Actually, this issue was not discussed at all, but I have been informed that Soviet Ambassador Soldatov will return to Beirut in the near future. But, with regard to his absence from his post in Beirut, I believe that the absence was for private reasons and that it has nothing to do with politics.

['Ammar] Do you believe that Lebanon's open door policy with the Soviet Union once again will effect its relations with the United States?

[Al-Turk] As I said before, the development of relations with the Soviet Union does not mean that we should have negative relations with those other than the Soviet Union. We want to have good relations with everyone, particularly with the two superpowers. The recent visit that we made to the Soviet Union was not directed against anyone. This visit was within the framework of bolstering the bonds of friendship with a country with which we have had relations since independence. The important thing is that we were able to break the ice between Lebanon and Moscow at one time, having in mind that our relations with the Soviet Union continued to exist and the purpose of our recent visit to Moscow was to further develop and deepen those relations.

Galilee Christians Union on 'Struggle,' PLO

NC021230 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
1130 GMT 2 Feb 86

[Text] The Union of Galilee Christians has issued a statement urging the nationalist Christians to form a broad Christian front with an Arab affiliation that will side with the National Union Front in order to implement the Syrian-sponsored tripartite agreement. The union warns the agents of the Israeli enemy that the union's fighters will pursue them in the occupied territories. The union emphasizes its determination to escalate the war of explosive devices inside the occupied homeland and to hit Israeli concerns.

The union calls on the Soviet leadership to help restore PLO unity. It also calls for a PNC meeting as soon as possible in order to confront Zionism, and comes out against recognizing the Zionist entity and the two well-known Security Council resolutions. The union says that a new PLO Executive Committee must be elected so that the Palestinians may wage their struggle as before and so that relations with Syria may resume. The union declares its support for Libya in its stand against U.S. aggression. It also declares its support for the new leadership in Aden.

Phalangists Possible Target of E. Beirut Bombings

Explosion, Casualties Reported

NC021248 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic
1215 GMT 2 Feb 86

[Text] Criminal hands do not want quiet political endeavors to take their course. They moved again, persisting in dealing blows to any goodwilled effort. At approximately 1355, an explosion took place in the Tj'aytawi Fassuh area near Al-Hikmah-Mont Liban. It has been reported that there are casualties and material damage. Preliminary reports say that the explosion was caused by a large explosive charge. Dense spirals of smoke can be seen. A number of casualties were taken to hospitals, including George and Lore Sukkariyah, who suffered slight wounds.

3 Wounded in Explosion

NC021429 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
1400 GMT 2 Feb 86

[Text] According to our latest reports from the eastern area on the explosion that occurred at about 1400 today, the blast was the result of a charge placed inside the Sukkariyah Building, which is located at the intersection of Al-Hikmah and Al-Rum Hospital Streets in Al-Ashrafiyah. The explosion damaged the 3-story building and wounded three people.

Second Explosion Reported

NC021629 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic
1620 GMT 2 Feb 86

[Text] We have just been informed that an explosive device went off near the Al-Khadra' Pharmacy in Al-Dikwanah [in East Beirut] at approximately 1800 today. The blast left several people wounded and caused material damage.

Phalangist Centers Hit

NC022015 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain in Arabic to Lebanon 2000 GMT 2 Feb 86

[Text] Two explosive devices went off in East Beirut this afternoon. The first blast occured near a Phalangist Party center in Al-Ju'aytawi at 1400. The second took place near another Phalangist Party center in the Al-Dikwanah area at 1800.

Blast Near Phalangist Office

NC031545 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
1500 GMT 3 Feb 86

[Text] It has transpired that the explosion that took place on New Judaydah Street in the Al-Judaydah area this afternoon resulted from the detonation of an explosive charge packed in a briefcase and placed at the Senator building, about 300 meters from a Phalangist Party office. The explosion killed one woman and wounded four other people.

Blast Kills 1, Wounds 4

NC031419 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
1400 GMT 3 Feb 86

[Text] An explosive charge placed in a briefcase went off in the Al-Judaydah area this afternoon. The briefcase had been left in the Senator Building. One woman was killed in the blast, and four other people were wounded.

9 Killed, Many Wounded

NC031758 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic
1715 GMT 3 Feb 86

[Excerpt] Nine people were killed and scores of others wounded as a result of an explosion that took place this afternoon. These people are the victims of trechery and crime. The explosion shook the Al-Judaydah area and its environs.

The explosive charge, believed to be about 25 kg of TNT, went off at the entrance to the Al-Judaydah Center Building on New Judaydah Street at 1505. Our correspondent has explained that this charge was attached to a rocket. When the charge detonated, the rocket was fired at the other side of the street where innocent people were killed or wounded. The explosion also caused heavy material damage to shops and buildings.

15 Killed, Wounded

NC031513 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic
1445 GMT 3 Feb 86

[Excerpts] The detonation of an explosive charge in New Judaydah Street at 1500 today has left approximately 15 people killed or wounded, in addition to some material damage. The commander of the gendarmerie and the director of civil defense have gone to the site of the incident. Calls have been made to the electricity authority of Lebanon to cut power to this area, thereby facilitating the removal of debris.

Further on Clashes Between Rival Armenian Factions

3 Killed, 1 Kidnapped

NC021259 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
0530 GMT 2 Feb 86

[Text] A Western news agency reports that the Armenian Revolutionary Union [Al-Ittihad al-Thawri al-Armani] announced yesterday, Saturday, that three members of the Tashnag Party had been killed Friday evening in Beirut. Levon Barbarian, (Vaskis Der Garabedian), and (Narcis Gudaverian) were killed while driving home from a Tashnag club. The Tashnag Party said that Hagop Barsumian, a friend of the three, has been kidnapped. An unidentified spokesman for the Armenian Revolutionary Union, which split from the Tashnag Party and first appeared on 8 Novemebr 1985, announced the execution of the Tashnag Party members but did not mention Barsumian. The Armenian Revolutionary Union accuses the Tashnag Party of pursuing a pro-United States stand and wants to liberate western Armenia. The spokesman also claimed responsibility for the kidnapping of (Sarkis Zilikian), a member of the party's Politburo and the editor of (*ALTAQ*), the party weekly. He disappeared on 18 March 1985.

The Armenian Revolutionary Union published on 30 January what was described as confessions written by (Zilikian), saying that the Tashnag Party has connections with Turkey and is working for the United States against Soviet Armenia.

Tashnag Blames ASALA

NC021841 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic
1715 GMT 2 Feb 86

[Text] The Tashnag Party Central Committee has accused the Armenian Secret Army for the Liberation of Armenia [ASALA] of killing three Armenians and kidnapping a fourth in the Al-Watwat quarter of West Beirut last Friday evening. The Central Committee asserted that this and similar crimes are meant to drive a wedge between members of the Armenian sect. The Central Committee urged all effective forces in West Beirut to shoulder their responsibilities and to curb such acts and excessiveness.

Blasts Hit Three Shops

NC021940 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic
1923 GMT 2 Feb 86

[Text] We have just received the following report from our newsdesk: It has transpired that the sound of explosions that rocked the Burj Hammud area [in East Beirut] this evening was the result of three explosive charges being detonated. The first charge was targeted against the (Bengo Vega) Shop, while the second was against a barber shop in the central movie theater building. Both of these shops are owned by Armenians. The third charge was detonated at a refrigerator store owned by Sarkis Sarkisian. Available information says that the blasts caused material damage only.

ARU Claims Responsibility

NC022055 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic
2015 GMT 2 Feb 86

[Excerpt] An unidentified person, who claimed to be speaking on behalf of the Armenian Revolutionaries Union [ARU], has contacted us to say that the ARU is responsible for today's explosions at three shops. The caller added: The explosions were targeted against agents in the Tashnag Party. We warn these agents not to spread lies. The caller also categorically denied that the Armenian Secret Army for the Liberation of Armenia was behind these punitive acts.

Fighting Flares on Beirut, Mountain Combat Lines

NC031809 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic
1715 GMT 3 Feb 86

[Text] Intensive clashes have been taking place along the Al-Tayyunah, Al-Barid, Al-Matahin, Dar al-Kitab, and Galerie Za'tar lines following attacks against military positions. Heavy-caliber weapons, machineguns, and rockets are being used in this fighting, which began at 1730. Rockets have hit areas in 'Ayn al-Rummanah. Tension along the old market combat lines escalated at 1750, where clashes involving the use of various types of weapons are now taking place. The situation along the old Sidon road combat lines has also flared up. Concentrated shelling of military positions is being accompanied by indiscriminate shelling of the Al-Hazimiyah area. Clashes involving the use of heavy-caliber weapons and rockets have been taking place along the mountain lines since 1500. Rockets hit the area of 'Arayya at 1800.

Amal Officials Warn Palestinians Not To Fight

NC021756 Paris AFP in English 1718 GMT 2 Feb 86

[By Alain Navarro]

[Text] Tyre, Lebanon, Feb 2 (AFP) — Palestinians have been warned by a leader of the powerful Shi'ite Amal Movement 'Abd al-Majid Salih to stop using southern Lebanon as a base for strikes against the Israeli "security" zone.

"They have colonised us for years, then they brought in the Israelis. Let them go to the devil" said Mr Salih, Amal leader in Tyre, speaking four days after Israeli warplanes bombed Palestinian dissident positions at the 'Ayn al-Hulwah refugee camp near Sidon, killing one person and wounding four.

"Never again will the Palestinians take up arms here," said Mr. Salih, speaking to a group of French journalists who came here from Israel. "We will no longer suffer from the wars of others".

Amal is now patrolling the Palestinian refugee camps, preventing infiltration from the north and is controlling the anti-Israeli resistance in the south, he said. "Our business is national resistance against Israel not the struggle for Palestine," he said.

He said Amal leaders had given the order that no attack should be launched from the "Liberated" part of southern Lebanon against the Israeli "security" zone set up eight months ago by withdrawing Israeli forces between Israel and southern Lebanon.

"It is too easy to fire off a rocket before ducking away playing the hero," said another Amal leader Dawud Dawud from his home at Bidyas, a village east of here, seat of the strongest opposition to the Israeli Army. "Israel should not be given any pretext to bombard us," he said.

Amal leaders here react strongly to any suggestion that they have done a deal with the Israelis, although they do not deny that Israelis proposed a means of living together.

"We said no. There are no traitors amongst us," said Mr. Salih and Dawud Dawud.

"Never will we give up one inch of national territory. The fight goes on," they said.

"After spearheading the anti-Israeli struggle, Amal now wants to become an institution," said Timor Goksel, spokesman for the UN Interim Force in Southern Lebanon (UNIFIL). "The movement, internally divided and contested by small extremist groups, cannot run the risk of being accused of collaboration," he said.

Some 20 of the 60 attacks against the pro-Israeli South Lebanon Army militia in the security zone in January, could be put down to the Amal, foreign observers said. This proportion was more an experssion of "political will" than of the "balance of power," they said.

Amal leaders in southern Lebanon also have to face up to Iranian intervention in southern Lebanon, in evidence since the Israeli withdrawal, as well as the extremist Hizballah (Party of God). "There are perhaps Iranian attempts to gain influence but we will reject them like the others, Syrian or Palestinian. The Ayatollah Khomeyni is our spiritual guide but not our political leader," said Mr. Salih. "Those who back the idea of an Islamic republic in southern Lebanon are making a big mistake. Moreover that is what Israel wants, to provoke the breakup of the country into cantons," he said.

Amal-Palestinian Clashes, Sniper Fire Reported

NC041005 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 0945 GMT 4 Feb 86

[Text] Intermittent clashes between Amal and Palestinian gunmen have been taking place in Hayy Farhat in the Burj al-Barajinah camp since approximately 1000 today. The warring parties are using machineguns and rockets.

Meanwhile, gunfire is being exchanged across Beirut's demarcation lines, particularly near the old markets, Sodeco, and Al-Tayyunah areas. In the mountain areas, at the Lebanese Army positions in Suq al-Gharb have come under sniper fire from Junblatt-held positions in 'Aytat.

Group Issues 'First Warning' to 'Deprived'

NC031030 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1015 GMT 3 Feb 86

[Text] An unidentified person claiming to be speaking on behalf of the Beirut National Organization [Munazzamat Bayrut al-Wataniyah] has telephoned the Voice of Lebanon and announced that the group is issuing its first warning to those who call themselves "the deprived." The caller noted that they continue to hold our sons and have put them into torture chambers.

We note that armed members of the Amal Movement led by Ahmad Zayn al-Din raided the homes of Malik al-Taqiy, Yusuf al-Tarshi, Ahmad Zaydan, and 'Umar Marzini in 'A'ishah Bakkar and took their owners to the Burj al-Murr detention center.

Further Fighting Involving Israeli, Lahd, 'Resistance'

Israeli Settlement Hit

NC020609 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0530 GMT 2 Feb 86

[Text] We received a statement from the Lebanese National Resistance Front this morning. The statement says: In response to Israel's terrorist actions against our steadfast people in the south and in western Al-Biqa', the National Resistance Front attacked with three 107-mm rockets the settlement of Nahariyya, on the northern coast of occupied Palestine. The rockets hit the targets and smoke was seen rising from the settlement.

4 Lahd Soldiers Wounded

NC031021 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1000 GMT 3 Feb 86

[Text] Four of agent Lahd's militiamen were wounded and another was captured when they were trapped in an ambush laid by the Martyrs Mustafa Hassunah and 'Ali Saqr group of the National Resistance. At the time, the militiamen were traveling in two civilian cars between the villages of 'Ayta al-Sha'b and Rumaysh. Members of the group fired light-caliber weapons and two RPG's at the vehicles. A 10-minute clash ensued.

5 Israelis Killed, Wounded

NC031443 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
1400 GMT 3 Feb 86

[Text] The Islamic Martyrs Group advanced to within 200 meters of an Israeli post in Saff al-Hawa', near Bint Jubayl, and shelled it with 107-mm rockets. The sleeping quarters for intelligence personnel was directly hit, and five soldiers were reportedly killed or wounded. Israeli helicopters were seen evacuating the casualties from the post.

Talks Held With USSR on Advanced Sam-5 Missiles

LD041017 Kuwait KUNA in English
0849 GMT 4 Feb 86

[Text] Kuwait, Feb 4 (KUNA) — The daily *AL-QABAS* Tuesday quoted well informed sources in Damascus as saying that talks between high ranking Soviet-Syrian officials took place recently on providing Syria with advanced anti-aircraft Sam-5 missiles.

The talks were held following reports that the Sam-5 missiles were not strong enough to confront the most advanced equipments provided to the U.S. aircraft the paper added.

The sources told the paper that Israeli warplanes were equipped with a limited number of such equipments which help in avoiding long range missiles.

The daily pointed out that detailed reports were prepared by a number of Soviet experts who were monitoring Israeli warplanes' activities in Syria.

AL-BA'TH : Arabs Are Losers in U.S. Policy

JN031006 Damascus SANA in Arabic
0754 GMT 3 Feb 86

[Text] Damascus, 3 Feb (SANA) — The newspaper *AL-BA'TH* affirms that the new U.S. policy entails geater pressure on certain Arab states in order to achieve Israel's objective of forcing Arab recognition of the status quo. In an editorial entitled "America Arranges the Roles and the Arabs Are the Only Losers," the paper says: The United States refuses to recognize the PLO or the existence of any Arab or Islamic heritage in Palestine. Proof of this is the Reagan administration's support for the Zionist measures against the blessed Al-Aqsa Mosque.

AL-BA'TH wonders: In view of this, is it the right of any Arab, regardless of his political inclinations, to consider the United States a friend of the Arabs? The United States has not ceased affirming that its interests lie with Israel and that its aim is to bring the Arabs in line with Zionist objectives. The United States is thus engaged in a strategic alliance with the Zionists and is openly acting against the wish of the Arabs in all forums.

After referring to the Mubarak, Peres, and Murphy tours which it describes as a U.S. means to play on Arab feelings by making them believe that the United States is concerned about peace in the region, and also to the pressure which the United States and its NATO applies have put on Spain to make it recognize Israel,the paper says: We in the Arab homeland will be in a frank and clear conflict not only with our cause but also ourselves if we continue with this behavior of forgiving the United States for its hostility to us, while some of us also turn a deaf ear to this fact.

AL-BA'TH concludes: Israel is a strong ally of the Western states because it is in a strategic alliance with the United States. And if Arab policy continues to ignore this fact, Jerusalem will not be liberated, by Arabs.

Sudanese Defense Minister, Delegation Depart

JN031258 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic
1215 GMT 3 Feb 86

[Text] Sudanese Defense Minister Major General 'Uthman 'Abdallah and his military delegation left Damascus International Airport this morning following a visit to Syria. He was seen off at the airport by General Mustafa Talas, deputy commander in chief of the Army and Armed Forces, deputy prime minister, and defense minister; a number of ranking Aramy and Armed Forces General Command officers; and the Sudanese ambassador in Damascus.

IDF Spokesman On Forced Landing of Libyan Plane

TA041505 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1501 GMT 4 Feb 86

[Text] A Libyan executive plane which was suspected of flying people involved in the planning of terrorist acts against Israel was intercepted today on its way from Libya by Israeli Air Force planes. The IDF spokesman, Brigadier General Efrayim Lapid, is on the other end of the line now and he is providing details:

A Libyan executive plane which was suspected of flying people involved in planning anti-Israeli terrorist acts was intercepted on its way from Libya by Air Force planes. The plane obeyed the instructions and landed at a military base in Israel. An examination of the passengers and the plane is now underway, following which it will be allowed to continue. The passengers and the crew are receiving proper treatment.

'Unofficial' Report

TA041603 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1556 GMT 4 Feb 86

[Text] Our military correspondent Gay Zohar is now on the telephone, with further details. Go ahead, Gay.

[Zohar] Well, the Libyan plane took off at 0900 from Tripoli, Libya, to Damascus. It was an executive plane, a Gulfstream, which is a twin engine plane, a jet. According to what was thought in Israel, there should have been senior terrorists in it, who have been involved in the past in terrorist actions against Israel. The plane reached a range of about 30 minutes before landing, which was at 1200, and then it was intercepted by Air Force planes and it landed at 1340 in an airfield in the north of Israel. The plane obeyed the orders. There were nine passengers and three crew members on it. The Air Force planes carried Israeli identification marks. In the interrogation, it emerged that all the passengers were just Syrian politicians. The most prominent of them is 'Abdallah al-Ahmar, the deputy secretary general of the Syrian Ba'th Party.

After who was in the plane had been made clear, they were given reasonable treatment and it is already known that they will be released. The release of this plane will be carried out within a short time. The decision to intercept the plane was made by the highest echelons in Israel.

Plane, Passengers Depart

TA041649 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1644 GMT 4 Feb 86

[Text] The Libyan executive plane which was intercepted this afternoon by Israeli aircraft was released a few minutes ago and it took off from Israel. The plane, containing nine passengers and three crew members, was intercepted this afternoon while it was on its way from Tripoli to Damascus because of the assumption that it contained senior terrorists. The plane landed at an airfield in the north of Israel and the passengers were treated well. As stated, a few minutes ago the plane was released and took off from Israel.

Shamir Comments

TA041708 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1700 GMT 4 Feb 86

[Text] Vice Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir said that the interception of the Libyan plane was one of the measures we had to adopt in order to defend ourselves. He said this in answer to a question during a meeting of the Zionist Executive Committee.

Peres To Visit U.S., Confer With Reagan in April

TA030949 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 3 Feb 86 p 2

[Report by the politolitical correspondent]

[Text] Prime Minister Shim'on Peres has been invited to the United States in April and he will confere with U.S. President Ronald Reagan in the course of this visit. Peres has in principle accepted the invitation to take part in a gala assembly of the World Jewish Congress and he will take advantage of his stay in the United States to hold political talks in washington. The visit will supposedly be brief and unofficial.

Peres, Ministers Prepare Outline for Cairo Delegation

TA031730 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1700 GMT 3 Feb 86

[Text] The prime minister, vice prime minister, Minister Weizman, and senior officials this afternoon prepared an outline for the guidelines that the Inner Cabinet will give to the directors general regarding the arbitral compromise on Tabah and the political package deal. The Inner Cabinet will meet tomorrow morning in preparation for the departure of the directors general delegation to Cairo.

Our political correspondent reports that Israel will demand that the major question posed to the arbiters will be to examine the exact location of the border points. The parties will be able to present the arbiters with all the documents concerned. Israel will also demand that Egypt implement the normalization agreements and set a detailed schedule for the implementation of the agreements reached during the arbitration period.

Further Report

TA040720 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0715 GMT 4 Feb 86

[Text] The ministerial directors general will depart for Cairo tomorrow to discuss the political package deal, mainly the preparation of the arbitral compromis on Tabah. The Inner Cabinet approved the departure of the delegation in a meeting held this morning. Our political correspondent Shim'on Schiffer points out that the meeting lasted less than 30 minutes and there were no disputes between the Alignment and the Likud. The delegation of directors will be empowered to hold discussions in Egypt according to the Inner Cabinet resolution passed several weeks ago.

Knesset Rejects Nonconfidence Vote, Peres Speaks

TA032006 Jerusalem Television Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 3 Feb 86

[Text] The Knesset today rejected, by a large majority, a no-confidence motion submitted by the Tehiya Movement against the background of relations with Egypt. Only the Tehiya Movement voted in favor of the motion; the Citizens' Rights Movement and MAPAM abstained. Our correspondent in the Knesset, Ya'aqov Ahime'ir, reports from there on the conclusion of the debate:

There was a bottom line to the end of the debate on the Tehiya Movement's no-confidence motion against the government: Mr Peres formally promised this evening that he will continue efforts to improve relations with Egypt, just as the government will not cease its efforts to achieve peace in the Middle East through talks with a Jordanian-Palestinian delegation. As for the international accompaniment issue, Mr Peres said international accompaniment, if it is given, will apply only to the opening of the negotiations, nothing else. He said that King Husayn and Yasir 'Arafat have given up on the establishment of a Palestinian state; they reached an agreement on this.

As for Syria, in Peres' opinion, Syrian President al-Asad is the most radical of the Arab leaders; that in return for the evacuation of all territories held by Israel, including the Golan Heights, President al-Asad is prepared to reach a nonbelligerency agreement with Israel.

At the end of the debate, the prime minister took issue with remarks by the left-wing factions in the Knesset. The left-wing speakers claimed that one cannot seek in Tabah the key for a solution in the region, that instead the key to a solution is a dialogue with the Palestinians, and that Israel should be flexible and extend its hand to them. This is, generally speaking, the stance of the left-wing Knesset factions.

The positions voiced during this Knesset debate were expected. The prime minister did not brief the Knesset on his West European tour or his talks with Richard Murphy. Instead he held a debate with the speakers who aired political positions that have not changed since Israel signed the Camp David agreements with Egypt more than 7 years ago.

More on Peres Remarks

TA040544 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 4 Feb 86

[Text] Prime Minister Peres says that there is progress on the peace process. According to the premier, in the past Husayn demanded to know what he would get in return for entering, but now he is not. The prime minister said that neither Israel nor Jordan accepts the other's position, and therefore negotiations are necessary.

On Syria, Peres said that President Al-Asad is dreaming about a greater Syria and is not willing to discuss anything else. The prime minister was replying to a no-confidence motion brought to the Knesset by the right-wing Tehiya party. Peres spoke about the international forum that he hoped would be convened on the peace process. He said that it would accompany and encourage negotiations but would not be in the place of bilateral direct talks.

On the question of arbitration over Tabah, Peres said Israel had enough evidence to win the arbitration. He said Israel would do everything in its power to improve relations with Egypt. The motion was rejected overwhelmingly.

Peres Fears Shamir Attempt 'To Undermine' Tabah Effort

TA020815 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 2 Feb 86 pp 1, 8

[Report by diplomatic correspondent Beni Morris]

[Text] Despite suspicion in the Prime Minister's Office that Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir may attempt to undermine the renewed negotiations with Egypt over Tabah, the directors-general delegation is expected to fly to Cairo on Tuesday or Wednesday to begin discussions about the arbitration compromise.

The compromise is the agreed document outlining the powers of the Tabah arbitrators and the terms of reference of the arbitration.

Before Foreign Ministry Director-General, David Kimche and Prime Minister's Office director-General Avraham Tamir leave, Prime Minister Peres, Shamir and Defence Minister Yitzhaq Rabin are expected to meet — possibly after today's cabinet meeting — to decide on the powers to be vested in the two men. Over the weekend Peres rejected a proposal that the matter first be dcscussed and approved by the full inner cabinet, it is understood.

The suspicion in the Prime Minister's Office about the Foreign Ministry's position on the compromise arose following a secret visit to Jerusalem last week by a noted London-based international law expert, Eli Lauterpacht. He was invited to advise the ministry on legal aspects of the negotiations with Egypt. Swiss-born Lauterpacht, who is close to journalist Jon Kimche, is understood to have discussed aspects of the possible compromise with Jon's brother David Kimche and the Ministry legal experts.

Prime Minister's Office officials are understood to suspect that Shamir is bent on undermining the January 13 inner cabinet resolution and opening up for renegotiation key aspects of its 14 points, which were based on previous Israeli-Egyptian understandings and agreements.

Shamir, they fear, after losing in the frontal struggle against arbitration over Tabah, may now be resorting to a covert, foot-dragging approach to subvert the possible basis for Israeli-Egyptian agreement on the compromise. Such a renegotiation, presumably to be carried out by the Foreign Ministry officials in the joint delegation soon off to Cairo, would lead to prolonged and perhaps bitter talks with the Egyptians. This could possibly extend non-agreement on the compromise beyond next October's rotation when Shamir is due to succeed Peres as premier.

It is understood that the Egyptians, who want to conclude the matter as quickly as possible, believe negotiation over the compromise should last not longer than 4-6 weeks. The Egyptian head of delegation, Nabil al-'Arabi, who is legal adviser to the Egyptian Foreign Ministry, said last week in an interview in *AL-MUSAWWAR* that the 14 points of the inner cabinet resolution may commit the Israeli delegation but "are not binding for the Egyptians."

On the basis of Lauterpacht's advice, it is understood, Shamir may insist on basic changes in the inner cabinet's agreed approach to arbitration. Shamir may now demand that the 8-month conciliation element in the arbitration take place in the final two stages of the process, rather than during the first stages, as Israel and Egypt had already agreed in principle.

Moreover, Shamir, it is understood, may demand that the Isralei position on the all-important "question" that the arbitrators are supposed to answer be changed. The inner cabinet resolution, basing itself on previous Israeli-Egyptian agreement, declared that the two countries would base the question in the compromise on an American compromisee proposal and on the various understandings already reached between Israel and Egypt in the matter.

The American proposal and the understandings, which were reaffirmed in Egyptian President Husni Mubarak's message to Peres of January 2, suggest that the arbitrators base their "answer" on where the border markers "should be" along the Tabah frontier.

Until now, this formulation was regarded by Foreign Ministry experts as wide enough to allow Israel to submit to the arbitrators' consideration the maps and other evidence from 1906 which are the basis of the Israeli claim to the disputed coastal strip next to Elat.

The feeling in the Foreign Ministry is that the Prime Minister's Office, following the inner cabinet resolution, was over-optimistic about Egypt's positions and that the rather cool reception its terms were accorded by Cairo was only to be expected. Israeli-Egyptian relations during Peres's absence in Europe are seen as having taken several steps backwards: Mubarak turned down Minister-without-Portfolio 'Ezer Weizman's appeal that he agree to meet with Peres, saying that such a summit should take place after the comrpomis has been agreed on.

Similarly, Egypt has not indicated that it intends returning its ambassador to Tel Aviv in the near future.

Lastly, there is no sign yet of the impending arrival in Jerusalem of an Egyptian report on the October Ra's al-Burqa' massacre, something repeatedly promised by Egyptian officials to Israel over the past few months.

The combination of these factors, the Foreign Ministry feels, should lead to a more sombre evaluation of Egypt's positions.

Foreign Ministry officials are strongly aware of the Egyptian Government's problems with its anti-Israeli opposition at home and antagonism to the peace process in the Arab world. The officials attribute Mubarak's reluctance to meet Peres and Egypt's continued non-dispatch of the Ra's al-Burqa' report to these considerations.

Meanwhile, it was reported in Jerusalem that Israeli officials expect the search for the missing Israel Navy submarine Daqar, and its 69 crewmen, lost off Alexandria in 1968, to begin soon. The search will be carried out, it was reported, by units of the U.S. Sixth Fleet with the participation of Israeli and Egyptian observers.

Agreement With U.S. on International Forum Denied

TA030822 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 3 Feb 86 pp 1, 2

[Report by diplomatic correspondent Benny Morris]

[Excerpt] Jordan's King Husayn and Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad are expected to meet "within a few days," after which Jerusalem and Washington expect Jordan to decide whether it will start negotiations with Israel without the PLO.

But according to the assessment in Jerusalem the prospect for an early breakthrough to peace negotiations with Jordan receded following Prime Minister Shim'on Peres's meetings in Europe with U.S. Assistant Secretary of State Richard Murphy.

This negative prognosis is based on the likelihood that Al-Asad will follow PLO chief Yasir 'Arafat in seeking to block Jordan's joining the peace process.

Reporting yesterday to the Cabinet, Peres said that during their first meeting in The Hague, Murphy had been "very optimistic" about the convocation in "the near future" of the international peace forum or conference. Murphy reportedly sought Israeli agreement to convene the forum for an initial meeting this month.

But Peres, according to sources, said that nothing could be done before Husayn's negotiations with 'Arafat had ended, and before a further round of Husayn-Al-Asad talks had taken place. The Husayn-'Arafat talks ended, apparently in complete failure, over the weekend.

After these two rounds of inter-Arab negotiations, which Peres expected would lead to no positive motion towards peace, Husayn is to deliver his answer to the U.S. about Jordanian readiness to enter internationally-sponsored negotiations with Israel.

Peres said that only then would there be a point in holding a political debate in the Cabinet on the future course of negotiations with Jordan and Palestinian representation at the talks.

The sources said that Murphy had shown Peres an American working paper, "which contained major elements with which Israel was in agreement (and which certainly contained elements acceptable to Jordan, as well)."

A basic difference between the Americans and Israelis on the character and function of the international sponsorship apparently emerged at the Peres-Murphy talks. Peres stressed the Israeli view that the international forum — which would gather to kick off, and perhaps to conclude the direct Israeli-Arab negotiations — would not "accompany" the direct negotiations throughout. Israel "does not agree to continuity and we won't agree to continuity," said the sources. Murphy, it appears represented the U.S. view that the forum or conference should "accompany," and perhaps monitor or interact with, the direct bilateral negotiations.

The official Cabinet communique yesterday said that Peres, reporting on his talks with Murphy, had said that Israel's view was that the international "forum would not take decisions or revoke agreements, would support direct negotiations, and that there would be no substitute for (direct negotiations)."

Japanese Paper Reports PLO To Recognize Israel

TA031223 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1200 GMT 3 Feb 86

[Text] A senior PLO official told the correspondent of Japan's *YOMIURI SHIMBUN* that his organization will recognize Israel within a few days. The newspaper correspondent in Amman reports that during contacts between the PLO, Jordan, and special U.S. envoy Wat Cluverius, pressure was put on the PLO to accept UN Resolutions 242 and 338. According to the correspondent, the senior source said the organization acceded to the demand and an official announcement will be made soon.

Rabin Says Unilateral Autonomy 'Dangerous Idea'

TA020545 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English
0500 GMT 2 Feb 86

[Text] Defense Minister Yitzhaq Rabin says a Labor Party proposal that Israel impose unilateral autonomy in the administered territories is a dangerous idea. Rabin, speaking to a Labor Party gathering, said autonomy without an agreement with Jordan and the Palestinians could result in bloodshed. The defense minister says that within 2 hours from an Israeli troop withdrawal from Judaea and Samaria, the PLO would declare the areas liberated territories. The result, says Rabin, the Israeli Army would have to fight its way back to resume control of the Arab populated sectors.

PLO Supporters May Partake in Talks

TA031011 Tel Aviv 'AL HAMISHMAR in Hebrew
3 Feb 86 p 3

[Report by Knesset correspondent Moti Basoq]

[Text] "I do not regard any Palestinian living in Israel or in the territories, including those considered PLO supporters, as unqualified to hold talks with Israel in the framework of the Jordanian-Palestinian delegation," Defense Minister Yitzhaq Rabin yesterday told a group of 20 prominent dovish Alignment members.

He said he objects to collective punishment in the territories, but favors punishing specific targets. This is why he objected to closing down universities but supports administrative detentions and the deportation of students and other agitators.

Addressing himself to the political issue, Rabin criticized Prime Minister Peres' policy several times without mentioning his name. He displayed optimism regarding the chances of improving relations with Egypt but was pessimistic about the chances of entering a dialogue with Husayn.

"At the moment, Israel must concentrate on formulating the arbitral compromise with Cairo. We should not accept self-determination for the Palestinians in the territories because this entails the establishment of a third state in the territory stretching between Jordan and Israel," he added.

On Jordan Valley Incident

TA012030 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
2000 GMT 1 Feb 86

[Text] The defense minister says there is grounds to believe that the Jordanian soldier who killed two IDF soldiers in the Jordan Valley this past week was aided by other soldiers in his unit. It seems that his friends helped him to hide his uniform and cross the Jordan River. Minister Rabin added that in his opinion there is no change in Jordan's policy, and that Jordan continues to try to prevent terrorist activity from its territory. However, the Jordanian Government should take note of what happened this past week since the incident involved a Jordanian soldier and not a terrorist this time.

Paper Says Soviet Navy Increases Offshore Presence

TA040835 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English
4 Feb 86 p 2

[Report by Joshua Brilliant]

[Text] Tel Aviv — The Soviet Navy has increased to six the number of its vessels sailing some 80 kilometres off the Israeli coast, security sources reported last night.

Briefing defence reporters at Bet Sokolow here, the sources said the vessels include three warships, a spy ship and two support vessels.

The Russians frequently deploy a spy ship in this area disguised as a fishing boat, they added, but its high antennas reveal its identity.

The Soviet crews are believed to be monitoring telephone and radio transmissions and relaying them to Moscow for analysis.

While the intelligence-gathering activity is not new, the warships' presence is, the source indicated. Several weeks ago there was a slight increase in the Soviet naval deployment, and the number of vessels was subsequently increased further, they said.

The sources said that, as a rule, the Soviets step up their presence during periods of tension, such as during the missile crisis in Lebanon. At the moment there is no "good explanation" for the ships' presence "because the atmosphere is quite calm," the sources added.

Nation Will Not Help Alledged Indian Spy

TA020805 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 2 Feb 86 p 1

[Report by diplomatic correspondent Beni Morris]

[Excerpts] Israel has not helped and apparently has no intention of helning the Indian who served for years as the Israeli lobbyist in the Lokh Saba parliament and is now under arrest in New Delhi and facing charges of spying for Israel.

Rama Swaroop, a leading member of the Jan Singh, the right-wing Hindu nationalist party, has been under arrest for six weeks and is charged with selling Indian military secrets to Western powers, including Israel, and with promoting political support for Israel.

Foreign Ministry spokesmen yesterday said that the charges against Swaroop are fabrications; and that Israel has done nothing to aid the man and knew of no such aid, legal or financial, in the pipeline. Swaroop served during the 1960's and 1970's as an unofficial lobbyist for Israel in New Delhi, among other things arranging meetings with Indian politicians for Israel's consul in Bombay and for visiting Israeli VIP's. Former Israel consul in Bombay Re'uven Dafni said yesterday that it would be "an exaggeration" to call Swaroop a "lobbyist," but agreed that Swaroop "had arranged appointments" and done other things for Israel. Dafni said that he thought Swaroop had been paid "expenses" rather than a regular montly "retainer" by Israel.

Swaroop, it is understood, served at various times as the New Delhi lobbyist for West Germany, South Korea, South Vietnam and Taiwan.

Strike Held in E. Jerusalem Over Temple Mount Events

TA031013 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1000 GMT 3 Feb 86

[Text] There is a commercial strike today in large sections of East Jerusalem. Our correspondent Moshe Nussbaum reports that the merchants are responding to a call by the Islamic Conference Organization to strike in protest against the recent incidents on the Temple Mount.

Arabs Appeal to Peres

TA040839 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 4 Feb 86 p 1

[Excerpt] Heads of Arab local councils yesterday called on the prime minister to remove the Border Police from the Temple Mount in Jerusalem, to permit the Moslem guards there to carry arms, and to return the keys to the Moors' Gate leading from the Western Wall to the mount.

The council heads were meeting in Al-Tira, near Netanya, following Sephardi Chief Rabbi Mordekhay Eliyahu's recent suggestion that s synagogue be built on the Temple Mount that would dominate the mosques there.

The council heads urged Premier Peres to condemn Eliyahu's suggestion. Arab Knesset members also participated in the meetings.

The Arab representatives also appealed to "all international bodies" to take up the question of Moslem holy places in Israel. If "provocations" at these holy places do not cease, they said, they will call for a general strike by the country's Arabs and a mass demonstration in Jerusalem.

U.S. Notification of Shcharansky Release Reported

TA031720 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1700 GMT 3 Feb 86

[Text] Anatoliy Shcharansky will be released in 3 days in a prisoner exchange deal between the West and the East. This is according to information the United States has passed to Israel. Our political correspondent, Shim'on Schiffer, has learned that the information was passed to the prime minister and vice prime minister by White House officials. The notice on the release of Anatoliy Shcharansky has already been passed to his wife, Avital, who is currently staying in northern Israel and will apparently receive him at the point of release, near a bridge that connects West Berlin and East Berlin. Our political correspondent notes that President Reagan asked for Shcharansky's release during a private meeting with Mikhail Gorbachev in Geneva.

Leaders Deny Receiving Notice

TA031918 Jerusalem Television Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 3 Feb 86

[Excerpt] The prime minister and vice prime minister have so far received no official report from Washington or any other source on the imminent release of Anatoliy Shcharansky.

Official Says 'Only' 300 IDF Soldiers in Lebanon

TA040900 Tel Aviv HADASHOT in Hebrew 4 Feb 86 p 10

[Report from Copenhagen by Eliyahu Zehavi]

[Text] "Israel is maintiaining only 300 IDF soldiers in southern Lebanon." This is what Uri Lubrani, the coordinator of government activities in Lebanon, told his hosts yesterday during his visit in Norway. This is the first time an Israeli official has revealed the number of IDF soldiers in Lebanon. Lubrani arrived in Oslo to try to dispel the friction and misunderstandings between Israel and Norway which developed over the Norwegian contingent's activity in UNIFIL.

On Israel's relationship with the soldiers of the army of southern

Lebanon [ASL], Lubrani said: "We are not exactly in love with our 'partners' (ASL) in Lebanon."

Electric Fence Reportedly Built Beyond Security Strip

TA020926 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 2 Feb 86 p 1

[Report by Arab affairs correspondent Shefi Gabay]

[Text] Israel has recently completed a 30-km electric fence north of the security strip, according to Beirut papers. The reports, published yesterday, were also cited by Radio Monte Carlo, and claimed that Israel plans to continue extending this fence along the entire strip in order to sever it completely from Lebanon and thus make the IDF's and the army of southern Lebanon's fight against terrorist infiltrations easier. Israeli security forces have neither confirmed nor denied this report.

RAKAH Delegate Leaves for Cuban CP Conference

TA020940 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 2 Feb 86 p 2

[Report by Avi Bettelheim]

[Text] RAKAH Secretary David Hanin left late last week for Cuba to participate in the Cuban Communist Party's third conference. He was responding to an invitation sent to RAKAH from Havana, the capital of Cuba.

Some 200 delegations from all over the world have been invited to the party conference, whose organizers have announced that it would be a meeting of representatives of countries and movements that oppose U.S. foreign policy.

PANA: OAU Chairman Rejects Botha's Latest Proposals

AB021755 Dakar PANA in French 1525 GMT 2 Feb 86

[Text] Dakar, 2 Feb (APS-ALG/PANA) — Abdou Diouf, the current OAU chairman, has categorically rejected the proposals made by Pieter Botha, the racist South African leader of the apartheid regime, on Friday night. He called on the international community to take responsibility in facing the hideous apartheid regime.

In a statement released to the press on Saturday in Dakar, President Diouf said that the measures announced by Botha were far from creating an atmosphere favorable to dialogue which will bring about a solution to the present state of crisis. The release also said that these measures have clearly shown to the world what the true face of the apartheid system is, a political system in decay.

Lagos: Egypt's Ghali Urges OAU To Help Find Peace

AB011023 Lagos International Service in English
0830 GMT 1 Feb 86

[Text] Egypt has called for the involvement of the Organization of African Unity and the Nonaligned Movement in the effort to find lasting peace in the Middle East. The Egyptian minister of state for foreign affairs, Dr Butrus Ghali, said in Lagos last night that the search for a comprehensive peace in the region must involve all peoples including the superpowers. Dr Ghali, who was delivering a lecture on the latest development in the Middle East at the Nigerian Institute of International Affairs, Lagos, said that his country was not interested in bilateral peace with Israel because such a settlement would have no future. A comprehensive peace settlement, he explained, will remove the insecurity and instability in the area.

The minister was hopeful that a new peace initiative would be found this year. He suggested that other ways to achieve a durable settlement would include the containment of radicalism and terrorism in the Middle East, solutions to the various civil and international wars, and a halt to the creation of new settlements in the West Bank. He stressed that Egypt would not allow the failure of past efforts to deter her in the relentless quests for peace in the region.

MENA Reports News Conference

NC011406 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1300 GMT 1 Feb 86

[Text] Lagos, 1 Feb (MENA) — Dr Butrus Ghali, minister of state for foreign affairs, has held a news conference in Lagos. He said that he had delivered a message of friendship and solidarity from President Husni Mubarak to Nigerian President Ibrahim Babangida, who had accepted an invitation from President Mubarak to pay an official visit to Egypt in the near future. Dr Ghali said that his talks with the Nigerian foreign minister dealt with bilateral cooperation and the preparation for the coming meeting of the joint Egyptian-Nigerian committee.

Dr Ghali also expressed his satisfaction with the outcome of the OAU Liberation Committee session in Lagos. He said that the fact that Egypt sent a Cabinet member to this meeting demonstrates Egyptian support of liberation movements in southern Africa and of the independence of Namibia.

When asked about the measures taken by the United States against Libya, Dr Ghali stressed Egypt's disapproval of terrorism. He added that Egypt does not have relations with Libya and that their common border is closed. However, he said, we are not shutting out negotiation or communication with Libya.

Declining U.S. Interest 'Stumbling Block'

AB011836 Accra Domestic Service in English
1800 GMT 1 Feb 86

[Text] The Egyptian minister of state for foreign affairs, Dr Butrus Ghali has said that declining United States interest in the Middle East crisis is a major stumbling block to the peace process in the region. Speaking to newsmen in Lagos, he said the United States was very interested in finding a solution to the crisis during President Jimmy Carter's administration but it appears the Reagan administration has other priorities, especially in Latin America. He said that what Egypt is doing is to try to create a new momentum and to get the big powers, especially the United States, to participate in the new search for peace. Mr Ghali, who was in Lagos for a meeting of the OAU Liberation Committee, said peace moves in the Middle East are being hampered by division in the Arab world as well as the Israeli coalition government whose partners have conflicting views on the problem.

URTNA General Assembly Concludes in Gabon

AB310954 Dakar PANA in French 1646 GMT 30 Jan 86

[Text] Libreville, 30 Jan (AGP/PANA) — The 26th General Assembly of the African Radio and Television Union [URTNA] ended in Libreville on Wednesday evening [29 January] after 2 days of debates after which no compromise was reached on the designation of a new union chairman. During the session, participants examined issues related to the establishment of an African news exchange system, an African monitoring system, and to the archiving of audio-visual documents.

In view of the organization's preoccupying financial situation, Moctar Sylla, URTNA's liaison officer and legal counselor, launched an appeal to the union's members to pay their dues regularly, pay their arrears, and to pay the dues for broadcasting sporting events and satellite reservation.

Speaking at the end of the assembly, Zacharie Myboto, the Gabonese minister of information, posts, and telecommunications, said that URTNA's role is to make Africans aware of the realities, adding that the resolutions made at the 26th assembly are expected to give new impetus to the organization.

Marcel Dione of Senegal, URTNA chairman, asserted that the integration of other African countries, and the acceptance of new members associated with the union will depend on the perfection of a methodical and scientific work schedule. In this regard he called on governments of member-states to give the union the necessary support and encouragement to enable it to continue serving Africa.

At the end of the General Assembly, Gabon declared its readiness to host the future URTNA regional technical coordination center, in the framework of the project for the exchange of news. Meanwhile Zimbabwe, Gambia, Malawi, France, and Gabon have been elected members of the jury of the URTNA prize for 1986. URTNA, whose headquarters is in Dakar, was created on 29 September, 1962 in Lagos with the aim of promoting and developing cooperation between member-countries in the field of radio and television with a view to exchanging information on issues of general interest both on national and international levels. The organization currently comprises 43 African states and 9 associate members including France, Belgium, Yugoslavia, the PLO, Switzerland, Holland, the FRG, Portugal, and Ireland.

ALGERIA

Bendjedid Offers To Send Troops To Aid Libya

GF041208 Abu Dhabi AL-ITTIHAD in Arabic
3 Feb 86 p 1

[Text] Algerian President Chadli Bendjedid has offered to send Algerian troops to Libya to repel any possible aggression against it by the United States. *AL-ITTIHAD* has learned that during a meeting between him and the Libyan leader at the borders between the two countries last January, the Algerian president put 75,000 soldiers with all their weapons at the disposal of the Libyan leadership. Responsible Algerian sources affirmed that Algeria informed the U.S. Administration that it would not remain silent if the United States begins an adventure in Libya. This warning was made during a visit by a senior U.S. official to Algeria as part of a tour that also included Tunisia and Morocco.

Ibrahimi Meets With Uruguayan Foreign Minister

LD032006 Algiers Domestic Service in French
1830 GMT 3 Feb 86

[Text] Mr Enrique Iglesias, the Uruguayan foreign minister, arrived in Algiers this afternoon for a 2-day visit, which, he said is an opportunity to deepen and strengthen the economic, political, and cultural relations between the two countries.

In this connection, Mr Iglesias will have talks with Algerian officials on many questions, both economic and political, on the regional and world level. Mr Iglesias also hopes to be able to discuss the economic and political problems of Latin America. Questioned on the position of the Uruguayan Government on the Western Sahara conflict, he said his country was very interested in the problem, and supports the self-determination of people. He added: We hope to have the opportunity to exchange views with the governments of the countries concerned by this conflict.

Mr Iglesias has begun his talks with Dr Taleb Ibrahimi, talks which included members of the two delegations.

LIBYA

'Zionist Pirates' Force Civilian Plane To Land

LD041412 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic
1352 GMT 4 Feb 86

[Special announcement interrupting newscast]

[Text] I have just received the following: JANA has learned that a Libyan Arab Airlines' plane was forced by Jewish air pirates to land in occupied Palestine today, Tuesday.

U.S. naval units in the Mediterranean, which had participated in the recent air and naval exercises off the Libyan Arab coasts, provided full information to the Zionist pirates about the movements of the civilian plane, which was on a flight from Tripoli to Damascus.

It was learned that the Libyan civilian airliner carries among the passengers brother 'Abdallah al-Ahmar, the deputy secretary general of the Socialist Arab Ba'th Party in fraternal Syria who had today completed his visit to Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah.

Al-Qadhdhafi Cables Islamic Leaders on U.S. Veto

LD031325 Tripoli Voice of Greater Arab Homeland
in Arabic 1231 GMT 3 Feb 86

[Text] The brother leader of the revolution has sent a cable to the heads of Islamic countries regarding the storming of Al-Aqsa Mosque by the Israelis. This is the text of the message:

On 7 January 1986, the Israelis stormed Al-Aqsa Mosque and deliberately tread with their filthy shoes on the places where Muslims kneel and they shouted: Muhammad has left girls behind.

When the UN Security Council attempted to condemn this vile act on 30 January 1986, the United States used the veto power to prevent a Security Council resolution from being passed. This was in order to support Israeli behavior in Al-Aqsa Mosque, to confirm the U.S. crusader stand and its scorn for all Muslims and contempt for their holy places and faith, and to incite the Israelis against Muslims. Those Muslims who befriend, form alliance with, or maintain relations with the United States have nothing to do with Islam.

[Signed] Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi.

Al-Qadhdhafi, King Fahd Discuss Oil Coordination

LD031934 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1858 GMT 3 feb 86

[Text] Tripoli, 3 Feb (JANA) — A telephone call took place today between the brother leader of the revolution and King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz dealing with the current oil situation and the need for joint coordination between the producing countries to safeguard their resources for exploitation.

Al-Qadhdhafi Receives Honecker Message From Kleiber

LD031921 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1840 GMT 3 Feb 86

[Text] Tripoli, 3 Feb (JANA) — The brother leader of the revolution received this afternoon Guenther Kleiber, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers who conveyed to him a message from Erich Honecker general secretary of the SED Central Committee.

Al-Qadhdhafi Receives Moroccan Foreign Minister

LD311836 Tripoli Voice of Greater Arab Homeland in Arabic
1815 GMT 31 Jan 86

[Text] The brother leader of the revolution has received Moroccan Foreign Minister Abdellatif Filali, envoy of King Hassan II of Morocco. The meeting was attended by Brother Abdelhakim Laraki, Moroccan minister resident in the Jamahiriyah.

Al-Qadhdhafi Receives Senegal, Congo Ministers

LD032022 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1835 GMT 3 Feb 86

[Text] Tripoli, 3 Feb (JANA) — The brother leader of the revolution this evening received brother Ibrahima Fall, the Senegalese foreign minister and envoy of Senegalese President Abdou Diouf. He also received Antoine Ndinga-Oba, the foreign minister of the People's Republic of the Congo and envoy of Congolese President Denis Sassou-Nguesso.

The two ministers conveyed a written message to the brother leader dealing with the Chadian problem, which is an African problem and should be resolved within an African framework, rejecting any foreign interference from outside the continent.

Syrian Ba'th Official Al-Ahmar Visits Tripoli

Meets Al-Qadhdhafi

JN031411 Damascus SANA in Arabic 1345 GMT 3 Feb 86

[Text] Tripoli, 3 Feb (SANA) — Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the 1 September Revolution, received 'Abdallah al-Ahmar, Ba'th Party assistant secretary general, here yesterday evening. Al-Ahmar conveyed President Hafiz al-Asad's greetings to Col al-Qadhdhafi. Talks between the two sides dealt with the latest developments in the Arab region and issues of mutual interest. Col al-Qadhdhafi asked Al-Ahmar to convey his greetings to struggler President Hafiz al-Asad.

Attends Basic People's Congress

LD040815 Tripoli Voice of Greater Arab Homeland in Arabic 0215 GMT 4 Feb 86

[Text] Staff Major 'Abd al-Salam Ahmad Jallud and brother 'Abdallah al-Ahmar, Arab Socialist Ba'th Party assistant secretary general attended part of the meetings of the basic people's congress at the People's Hall in Tripoli yesterday evening [3 February]. 'Abdallah al-Ahmar addressed the mammoth rally, reiterating fraternal Syria's stand by, and solidarity with, the Libyan Arab people. He said this rally embraces the supporters and friends of the Libyan Arab people, praising their bold stands on the side of justice and right and rejection of imperialist hegemony.

PDRY Official Meets People's Committee Secretary

GF031352 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 3 Feb 86

[Monitored with fair reception on 11770 khz and with unmonitorable reception on 1188 khz and 7190 khz]

[Text] Brother Yasin Sa'id Nu'man, member of the YSP Central Committee, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, and minister of fisheries, and the delegation accompanying him met last night in Tripoli with brother Al-Zarruq Rajab, secretary of the Libyan General People's Committee. He briefed the secretary on the nature of the plot to which our country has been subjected. Brother Al-Zarruq Rajab expressed the solidarity of the Libyan people and their leadership with the Yemeni people. He expressed regret at what has happened and pointed out that the plot which took place in our country concurs with the U.S. threats to the Libyan people. Al-Zarruq affirmed Libya's constant position in support of the Yemeni people and their collective leadership to confront the imperialist and reactionary plots and to rebuild what has been destroyed as a result of these bloody events.

Brother Yasin Sa'id Nu'man and the delegation accompanying him arrived in Tripoli at noon yesterday.

Iranian, Algerian Oil Ministers Arrive for Talks

LD040806 Tripoli Voice of Greater Arab Homeland in Arabic 0215 GMT 4 Feb 86

[Text] Iranian Minister of Petroleum Gholam Reza Aqazadeh arrived in Tripoli yesterday evening on a visit to the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahirayah. In a statement to JANA, he denounced the threats and economic blockade imposed by the leader of international terrorism, the United States, against the Libyan Arab people. He said the U.S. Administration does not approve of the liberated course adopted by the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah and the progressive countries which are not in line with the ambitions and objectives of the imperialist U.S. Administration.

Algerian Minister of Energy Belkacem Nabi also has arrived in Tripoli on a visit to the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah . In an arrival statement, he affirmed the depth of fraternal relations between the Arab people of the Social People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah and Algeria.

He pointed out that there is a need for coordination between the two fraternal countries in all fields.

Sudanese Interior Minister Visits Tripoli

Bilateral Talks Begin

JN030945 Khartoum SUNA in English 0930 GMT 3 Feb 86

[Text] Tripoli, Feb 3 (SUNA)—Sudan and Libya yesterday held talks on bilateral cooperation relations in the security and criminal spheres. Interior Minister 'Abbas Madani, who recently left for Libya on a two-day visit in response to an invitation extended by Libyan officials, had presided over the Sudanese side.

The meetings are expected further to discuss security issues in the Arab area, beside the possibility of strengthening security cooperation among the Arab countries.

Madani will leave for Tunis to attend the Arab interior ministers conference scheduled to be held Feb. 4-6.

Documents Signed

LD032110 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1840 GMT 3 Feb 86

[Text] Tripoli, 3 Feb (JANA) — The minutes of an agreement on bilateral cooperation between the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah and the Republic of Sudan in the fields of security were signed in Tripoli today.

The minutes of the agreement were signed by brother Muftah Ku'aybah, secretary of the People's Committee of Law, and for the Republic of Sudan by General 'Abbas Madani, minister of the interior.

Leaves Tripoli

LD032112 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1400 GMT 3 Feb 86

[Text] Tripoli, 3 Feb (JANA) — General 'Abbas Madani, Sudanese minister of the interior, left Tripoli this morning at the end of his visit to the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah.

SUDAN

16 People Killed in Tribal Clashes in Daym Musa

JN031034 Khartoum SUNA in English 1021 GMT 3 Feb 86

[Text] Port Sudan, Eastern Sudan Feb 3 (SUNA) — Sixteen people were killed and eighty three others injured in armed tribal clashes pitted (?between) Iammir tribe elements against the Nubah tribe members at the residential area of Daym Musa here yesterday.

The reasons behind the tribal friction were unknown but the Attorney General 'Umar 'Abd al-'Ati told the daily *AL-AYYAM* that the security situation was put under control after the Army troops were called in to reinforce the police force in the city.

Reconciliation committee has been formed to probe and clinch [as received] the rivalry between the two tribes' elements in the residential area.

Curfew Imposed

JN041015 Khartoum SUNA in English 0950 GMT 4 Jan 86

[Text] Port Sudan (Eastern Region) Feb. 4 (SUNA) — Eastern Region Military Governer Major General Muhammad al-Hamdi 'Ali 'Uthman imposed curfew here as from yesterday due to the recent tribal clashes. The clashes took place between groups of Bani 'Amir tribe of Eastern Sudan and Nuba tribe of southern Kurdufan last Saturday following a political rally held by the Sudanese National Party [SNP] led by Phillip Ghabbush. The political rally which was aggravated by a heated discussion between the two groups left 16 people killed and 111 wounded. But acting director of police Lt. General Ibrahim Ahmad 'Abd al-Karim said the clashes broke out because the Nuba consider the Bani 'Amir foreigners while the Bani 'Amir say they are full Sudanese citizens. He said police had contained the situation which has now become calm and stable.

Meanwhile a reconciliation committee was set up from outstanding figures of both groups to settle the dispute.

TUNISIA

TU Leader Resigns in Favor of Jailed Official

LD032123 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1326 GMT 3 Feb 86

[Text] Tunis, 3 Feb (KUNA) — Sadek Alouch, secretary general of the General Union of Tunisian Workers [UGTT], today announced he is standing down from the post of union secretary general in favor of the former secretary general, Habib Achour, who is currently in prison.

Alouch's standing down from the post of union secretary general in favor of Achour is within the union's preparations for a confrontation with the regime, and as a reply to the occupation of the UGTT headquarters and the headquarters of its organ, *EL-CHAAB*, by unionists supported by the regime.

The appeal court in Sfax lowered a sentence by a preliminary court imprisoning Achour for 1 year for his alleged storming of a cooperative building with some of his supporters: The appeal court decided to imprison Achour for a period of 8 months.

ETHIOPIA

Eritrean Official Reveals Failed Coup Attempt

GF031118 Doha QNA in Arabic 1012 GMT 3 Feb 86

[Text] Doha, 3 Feb (QNA) — An Eritrean official has revealed that a coup attempt to oust Ethiopian leader Mengistu Haile-Mariam while he was visiting Djibouti last week failed. He said that following the abortive coup attempt the Ethiopian authorities executed four senior officers of the Armed Forces and launched a wide-scale campaign of arrests that included many leaders of the ruling Workers' Party of Ethiopia, and officers of the Ethiopian Army's 3d Division stationed in the (Harara) area on the Ethiopian-Sudanese border, while some Ethiopian diplomats have been suspended from duties.

Mohamed Osman Abu Bakr, the representative of the Eritrean Liberation Front-The Unified Organization, has said that the Ethiopian leader is facing violent reactions within Ethiopia to the draft Constitution which will be put forward for discussion by the Workers' Party of Ethiopia, especially as the draft Constitution does not state that the people practice the rites of Islam, Christianity, or any other religion but directs the people toward communism.

In a statement to QNA, the Eritrean official said that the ninth military campaign launched by the Ethiopian forces in the past 2 months against Eritrean towns and the liberated Eritrean countryside has failed to achieve its objectives and that the losses sustained by the Ethiopian forces included 1,200 dead, 800 wounded, and 500 captured, as well as 40 aircraft destroyed at Asmara Airport last month. Mohamed Osman Abu Bakr asserted that the Eritrean revolution is anxious to respond to peace efforts in the Horn of Africa and to hold a dialogue on neutral soil and without preconditions wph the Ethiopian regime to agree on a formula for understanding, coexistence, and a just solution to the Eritrean question that is acceptable to the Eritrean people who have struggled for 25 years. He emphasized the Eritrean people's determination to continue their political and military struggle to liberate their land.

UGANDA

Nairobi Paper: Body of Former FEDEMO Leader Found

EA031609 Nairobi THE STANDARD in English
3 Feb 86 p 1

["Tales of Okello's Atrocities Revealed" — *STANDARD* headline]

[Text] As Kampala City slowly returns to normal, more bodies are being discovered in different parts of the capital where fleeing government troops dumped them. The recent discovery was that of former commander of the FEDEMO [Federal Democratic Movement] Forces, Lt-Col George Nkwanga, who was allegedly summoned to Nile Mansions by former chief of the defence forces, Lt-Gen Basilio Olara Okello. Nkwanga's decomposed body was discovered yesterday, buried by the roadside near Silver Springs Hotel on Port Bell Road. It was buried with another yet unidentified body of a man, and both had several bullet wounds.

The last time Lt-Col Nkwanga was heard of was when he was summoned to appear before Lt-Gen Okello on 22 January. According to eyewitnesses at the Nile Mansions, as soon as Nkwanga arrived there, he and his bodyguards were disarmed and put under arrest.

It was said Lt-Gen Basilio Okello accused Nkwanga of collaborating with the National Resistance Army (NRA), which at that time was entering Kampala for the final assault on the capital. It is not yet known who exactly killed Nkwanga, but when the NRA finally captured Kampala, at least five bodies were found at the Nile Mansions and many people thought one of them was that of Nkwanga. Last week Nkwanga's family tried to identify several bodies but could not find that of Nkwanga. It was thought that he might still be alive.

However, villagers at Mbuya reported that they had seen an Army land-rover approaching Silver Springs on Friday, 24 January, which allegedly took out two soldiers and shot them. They said before the soldiers were killed, the villagers heard them pleading in Kiswahili "Hapana UUA, Hapana UUA." ["dont kill us"]. They reportedly heard gunshots and then the Army land-rover drove off. For three days, the two bodies lay on the roadside until villagers decided to bury them. Nkwanga was buried at his home with full military honours by FEDEMO.

Okello Statement, Situation Report

EA031936 Nairobi DAILY NATION in English
3 Feb 86 p 1

[Report by Odhiambo Orlale, Catherine Gicheru and Joseph Karimi: "Situation Worse, Claims Okello"]

[Text] Lieutenant General Basilio Olara Okello said yesterday the situation in Uganda was growing graver every day and warned of the fragmentation of the country into regional sovereign states.

A copy of the statement by the Army chief of the ousted government of General Tito Okello was addressed to the *NATION* and was delivered by pilot Michael Grennell of Relief Transport Services, who flew from Gulou To Nairobi yesterday. Captain Grennell later told the *NATION* that he had tea at Gulu with the general, who caused controversy by his clampdown on the press just before the ouster of the regime.

Titled "Statement by the Chief of the Defense Forces of Uganda, Lt Gen Basilio Olara Okello on the Current Human Rights and Political Situation in Uganda," it claimed the Museveni government had committed many crimes against Ugandans. Lt Gen Okello called on the world to condemn the newly sworn-in President Yoweri Museveni "for the violation of the Nairobi peace agreement," and recommended that punitive measures be devised to "ensure that President Museveni honors and implements the agreement signed in Nairobi on 17 December last year."

He said: "We are disturbed that some countries have already recognized the illegitimate clique in Kampala. These countries should instead work to isolate Museveni and pressurize him to accept the internationally recognized agreement," he said.

Lt Gen Okello declared: "The world should know we have the manpower, material and moral support to fight in defense of our rights and to ensure that no one in the vicinity of Kampala is made a refugee from his or her country." He said his group was not fighting for power or to impose a foreign ideology on Uganda, "but for our rights as citizens of this country. It is for peace and unity that we fight."

Lt Gen Okello claimed that "although Museveni and his forces have entered Kampala, the rest of Uganda remains in the effective control of the legitimate government of Uganda." He said that more than 10,000 "of our people, mostly children and women, have been killed by National Resistance Army [NRA] sympathizers. I would like to draw the attention of the world (to the fact) that this is serious violation of human rights in which the world must make its position clear. I suggest that the rest of the world should also ensure that the power usurpers in Kampala respect the basic human rights to the life of those fleeing Kampala and the southern region of Uganda."

He explained that the position of the Uganda National Liberation Army [UNLA] "is that all Uganda as a matter of right be accommodated through peaceful means in the political process of Uganda. We are, therefore, willing to negotiate for peace on conditions that the inhabitants of Eastern region at present being killed wholesome [as published] are guaranteed their human rights and also effective representation in any future government."

He asked President Moi, as chairman of last year's Nairobi talks, to show no bias in favor or against any of the parties to the agreement. "We still regard the peace agreement as offering the only solution to Uganda's cycle of violence, instability, recriminations and sectarianism."

Meanwhile, Capt Grennell reported that Gulu was calm, with Lt Gen Okello's troops still manning the airport, and 10 relief workers were being evacuated for Nairobi in the afternoon.

"We heard much gunfire last Saturday and Sunday night," a member of Capt Grennell's entourage said soon after their 2-hour flight ended at Nairobi's Wilson Airport. They asked to remain anonymous for fear of endangering the lives of their relatives and friends still working in Uganda.

There were three children, three women and three men among the group from Italy, Canada, the United States and Britain. Most of them said they had been working for some missionary organizations based in the Gulu area.

During the short meeting with Lt Gen Okello at what appeared to be his residence, Capt Grennell said he noted the very heavy security arrangements around the house.

The *NATION* was informed that a copy of the statement had been sent to the British High Commission in Nairobi and another to the U.S. assistant secretary of state for african affairs, Dr Chester Crocker.

Meanwhile, air traffic to Entebbe has resumed. The national carrier, Kenya Airways, had two flights yesterday, while Safari Air has sent out at least one flight a day for more than a week. The Africa Medical Research Foundation and other relief air services are said to be operating normally, as needed.

Other reports aid an unspecified number of UNLA soldiers were killed on Saturday when NRA troops engaged in battle around the Manafwa river, about 14 km from Mbale town, reports Benard Wanyama.

A British journalist, Mr Peter Godwin, told the *NATION* yesterday that President Museveni's NRA fighters also seized large quantities of arms and ammunition after the surprise attack, which reports said was one of the fiercest. Mr Godwin, accompanied by three of his colleagues, had gone to the scene to cover the war from Jinja town.

Said he: "When we arrived at Tororo on Saturday we were told that the NRA troops had captured the town the previous day and were advancing toward Manafwa Bridge, heading for Mbale town." The bridge was last Tuesday blown up by NRA troops to block any attempts by UNLA soldiers to escape. Mr Godwin said they accompanied the NRA soldiers, and when they neared the bridge, they engaged in battle with some of the UNLA troops who had entrenched themselves in the locality. "The battle raged for 2 hours during which time the troops traded guns and artillery fire until 2:30 pm when the battle ceased," he said.

Casualties were suffered on both sides, including about 15 UNLA soldiers who were killed during the battle. NRA losses were not immediately known. President Museveni's fighters were said to have gained ground but there was belief that the UNLA soldiers who are numerous in the area might put up a tough resistance. Villagers around the Manafwa River, which is in Mbale, are said to be supporting the NRA troops by eliminating UNLA soldiers fleeing from the battlefront through the countryside.

Meanwhile, all the Ugandan refugees who had been campaigning outside the Safari lodge on the Kenya side of the Malaba border town have returned to their homes.

NRA Progovernment Troops To Be Retained

EA311936 Kampala Domestic Service in English
1700 GMT 31 Jan 86

[Text] President Museveni has reiterated that his government will ensure broad participation, excluding all criminal elements who have committed offenses against the people of Uganda. He was meeting an eight-man delegation of FEDEMO [Federal Democratic Movement of Uganda] representatives in Kampala.

He assured them that the National Resistance Army [NRA] does not nurse any antagonism or bad feelings against FEDEMO. He told them that a selection process will pick out good officers and men to be retrained to equip them with the objectives and values of the NRA and then be deployed accordingly.

President Museveni stressed that the government objective is to have cohesion of command in the army that makes it an effective unit to look after the security of all the people of Uganda. The chairman of FEDEMO who led the delegation, Dr Lwanga, thanked President Museveni for the formation of a broad-based government and assured him of FEDEMO's support and cooperation.

Museveni Says NRA Forces Moving North

EA011415 Nairobi DAILY NATION in English
1 Feb 86 p 1

[By Edward Kitaka]

[Excerpt] The new Ugandan president, Mr Yoweri Museveni, said today that his NRA [National Resistance Army] forces are now in firm control of all of southern Uganda, including the capital, Kampala, and that they were now moving north. President Museveni, who was addressing a press conference in Kampala this evening, said the National Resistance Army had captured the eastern towns of Jinja and Tororo and were now approaching Mbale.

He said his fighters, who routed the forces of ousted Head of State General Tito Okello last weekend and drove them from Kampala, were now moving north. The towns of Masindi and Kigumba, he said, had fallen, so that his troops were now near the Karuma Falls on the River Nile. The Karuma Bridge is in many ways considered the gateway to northern Uganda. Asked whether he would press the fight to Gulu, Arua, and other places in the north, Mr Museveni said the NRA was ready to crush any resistance. And he dismissed any possibility of his forces losing in the northern axis. I am only worried that fighting would divert resources, he declared as he once again called on Gen Okello's forces to surrender.

On the whereabout of Gen Okello, President Museveni said he could be in the Sudan. But he thought Brigadier Gad Wilson Toko, minister of defence in the ousted military council government, could be in Arua. The president, however, denied that the NRA were against people from northern Uganda. He said he had earlier in the day met with an eight-man delegation of elders from northern Uganda whom he assured of his movements good intentions.

President Museveni denied that guerrillas of the Uganda Freedom Movement [UFM] and FEDEMU had helped capture Jinja or made any contribution to any NRA victory. Asked why the UFM and FEDEMU fighters were being disarmed and rounded up, Mr Museveni said this was because the NRA did not want the multiplicity of armies around as is the case in Beirut, Lebanon.

On another matter President Museveni denied that his organisation had received any military or other aid from Libya. He said, however, that the NRA had had handsome contact with Tripoli especially around 1981.

The NRA leader said that the money the organisation had taken from banks in western and southwestern Uganda during the war would be paid back by the Ministry of Defense. He said part of the money was, in fact, used to care for displaced people.

Al-Qadhdhafi Congratulates Museveni

EA011941 Kampala Domestic Service in English
1700 GMT 1 Feb 86

[Text] President Museveni has received a message of congratulations from the Libyan head of state, Colonel al-Qadhdhafi. The message was delivered by a 2-man delegation led by the Libyan ambassador to Kenya. In the message, Col al Qadhdhafi reaffirmed continued support to the Uganda Government in its effort to bring about peace, progress, and prosperity to the people of Uganda.

Further Support Given

EA011751 Kampala Domestic Service in English
1400 GMT 1 Feb 86

[Text] President Mobutu of Zaire has assured President Museveni of his country's cooperation with Uganda at all levels and promised to give modest assistance in the field of medicine, food, and military training. At the summit meeting of the heads of state of Zaire, Kenya, Rwanda, and Uganda, held in Goma, Zaire, President Mobutu denied allegations that he had sent troops to invade Uganda as unfounded and malicious.

President Museveni requested his neighboring heads of state to assist Uganda in political and security matters by disarming the fleeing soldiers and returning arms, vehicles, and other equipment and properties of Ugandans. Secondly, they should help Uganda's economic recovery by stopping smuggling of goods across the borders so that all trade passes through the recognized customs posts. The goods to be traded could not be restricted to foreign exchange earners, but would also include beans, maize, millet, other produce and cattle. Those could be exchanged for such commodities as soap, salt, and sugar.

President Habyarimana of Rwanda has said he was happy to attend the summit meeting of the sister states, especially with the new president of Uganda. He assured Mr Museveni of Rwanda's cooperation in political and economic affairs. He suggested that there should be regular meetings of security officials from their respective countries. President Habyarimana promised to donate some veterinary drugs to Uganda.

President Moi of Kenya expressed his satisfaction with the new situation in Uganda now that peace has a chance to prevail under the leadership of President Museveni and the NRM. He promised that Kenya will help in any way she can. He was also sure about President Mwinyi's readiness to help Uganda.

The 1-day summit meeting, which was conducted in a friendly atmosphere, ended with a resolution to reconvene in Kampala in the near future.

CAMEROON

Tunisian Prime Minister Mzali Arrives on Visit

AB311935 Yaounde Domestic Service in English
1800 GMT 31 Jan 86

[Text] The head of state, Paul Biya, today received in audience Tunisian Prime Minister Mohamed Mzali who is in Cameroon as part of an 8-nation African tour. Talking to the press after meeting with the head of state at the Unity Palace in Yaounde, the Tunisian prime minister said he was in Cameroon to discuss ways of reinforcing, intensifying, and expanding the existing cooperation between Tunisia and Cameroon. He identified the technical and industrial sectors as the particular areas of interest and that his country had the intention of making an exhibition of Tunisian industrial products in Cameroon in the near future. Mr Mzali also revealed that he had delivered an invitation to President Paul Biya from President Habib Bourgouiba to pay an official visit to Tunisia. Shortly after arriving at the Yaounde airport, the Tunisian prime minister said his African tour was within the context of developing and strengthening South-South cooperation and also intensifying Afro-Arab solidarity.

Mzali Comments On Ties

AB012054 Yaounde Domestic Service in French
1900 GMT 1 Feb 86

[Text] Tunisian prime minister Mohamed Mzali today ended his 24-hour visit to our country. The visit was marked in particular by the audience that the president of the Republic granted him, his meeting with the Tunisian community in Cameroon, and his talks with the press. According to Mr Mzali, nothing beclouds relations between Cameroon and Tunisia. He stressed the economic and cultural similarities and the need for more diversified and richer trade exchanges. This means that between Tunis and Yaounde, we are going to witness a true revitalization of exchanges in all sectors — economic, cultural and so on.

Shortly before his departure from Cameroon this morning, Mohamed Mzali expressed satisfaction and optimism. He expressed his happiness to see that in Cameroon, not only there is a concrete desire for cooperation, but also that the two countries share similar views on various issues. Thus, in the final communique issued this afternoon, Tunisia and Cameroon reaffirmed their common desire to do everything to diversify and to strenghten their economic and cutlural cooperation.

Habre Comments On National Situation, Libya

AB311224 Ndjamena Domestic Service in French
1845 GMT 30 Jan 86

[Excerpts] The seventh summit of the heads of state of the Interstate Committee for Drought Control in the Sahel [ICDCS] ended yesterday in Dakar, Senegal, after 2 days of deliberations. His excellency El-Hadj Hissein Habre, president of the Republic of Chad, who actively participated in the deliberations of the summit and who added our country's efforts to those of the other countries in order to establish more effective means of struggle, returned to Ndjamena this afternoon.

During his stay in Dakar, President Hissein Habre held political discussions and consultations. Outside the summit, the president discussed with his peers all the political issues concerning the African continent and the situation in our country. I would like you to listen to the president during an interview he held this morning with our counterpart, Alioune Kane, the editor in chief of the Senegalese daily, *LE SOLEIL*, before leaving the Hotel Meridien in Dakar.

[Begin recording] [Kane] More people recently went over to the side of the Ndjamena government. When do you think national reconciliation will become a reality in Chad?

[Habre] [Passage indistinct] For 2 years now, important efforts have been made to achieve national reconciliation, harmony, and the unity of the Chadian citizens. Thanks to God, these efforts have been progressively yielding good results and many agreements have been concluded between the Chadian Government and various opposition groups. I am very happy about this because the main objective of the Chadian people is to rebuild the unity of Chad and to ensure that all Chadian citizens, regardless of the group or family to which they belong, could come together at this stage — which is crucial for Chad's future — in order that together we may safeguard peace, consolidate national unity, and defend Chad's territorial integrity and thus ensure our country's independence and sovereignty. [passage indistinct]

[Kane] Mr president, concerning the construction of Chad can you give me a balance-sheet with figures to support it?

[Habre] It is very difficult for me to present a balance-sheet with supporting figures. However, when one looks a bit backwards, one notes that as recently as 1982, the country was completely down-and-out [par terre]. There was practically nothing left after the successive massive destructions of the existing infrastructures. In short, we can say that at that time there was no economy, there was no life, there were no infrastructures. It was therefore necessary to start everything anew, yet at the same time everything was of priority. We therefore set to work in order to set the state and the administrative machinery in motion, ensure order and security, relaunch economic and social activities, and — generally speaking — tackle the task of reconstruction. Thus, some structures have been set up and commercial and economic activities have resumed. In the field of social affairs, hospitals and dispensaries have been reopened, some roads have been repaired, and air traffic inside the country as well as with other countries has been reestablished. And the process is continuing.

There are numerous obstacles though. We experienced a terrible drought in 1984. Thanks to God and to the assistance of the international community — whose intervention saved many lives — and thanks to the favorable rainfall last year, the agricultural situation has considerably improved. Today, we have practically no hunger problem because our grain production was relatively good last year. Therefore, as far as reconstruction is concerned, we are making progress, and I must say that the situation now, in 1986, is completely different from what it was in 1982. Let me tell you an anecdote. When I entered Ndjamena in June 1982, there existed in all only [words indistinct] in Ndjamena but we now have [words indistinct].

[Kane] Mr President, as far as the reconstruction of Chad is concerned, what do you expect from Africa in general and Senegal in particular?

[Habre] Unfortunately, the situation is difficult for everybody in Africa in general and the Sahelian countries in particular. We are facing the same problems in various degrees because of the drought, because of our debts, and because of the international monetary perturbations. Therefore, all our countries are facing difficulties. Nevertheless, Chad's situation is completely different. Consequently, I think that the African countries, and particularly Senegal, must assume their responsibilities as far as solidarity is concerned. I must say that despite its own problems and difficulties, Senegal is standing by the side of Chad in its trials.

[Kane] Mr President, recently on the occasion of the France-Africa summit, you met with King Hassan II. Was there any question of a meeting between you and President al-Qadhdhafi?

[Habre] In fact, I met with his majesty King Hassan on the occasion of the France-Africa summit in France. Besides I paid him a visit in Rabat before this summit. And, on this occasion, we talked about the Chad-Libya problem because for us it is the most important problem.

It is the crucial problem that is at the basis of all Chad's problems. Do not forget that Libya now occupies almost 500,000 square km of Chadian territory and maintains an important military force there.

During the discussions, we did not hide the realities of Libya's expansionist ambitions concerning our country. It is an important problem on which depends the achievement of lasting peace and stability in Chad.

We therefore discussed this problem and the king is trying to do what he can to find a solution to the Chad-Libyan dispute.

[Kane] How do you see the future of Chad, especially for these important issues of Libya occupation and the [words indistinct]?

[Habre] The problem reposes on the [words indistinct]. We are optimistic as far as the future is concerned. We are optimistic simply because we have a good cause. Our cause is right. We are not asking anything from anybody. We have no expansionist aims. We have no aggressive designs against anyone.

We are therefore defending a just cause — that is to say Chad's territorial integrity, and noninterference into Chad's internal affairs and we think that we will manage to solve this problem in one way or another and since our cause is just, we have the international community, especially the African community, with us.

Because Chad's problems — beyond Chad — are that of Africa, of the peoples of Africa, of the African states and of the African leaders who are all concerned because today it is Chad; who knows whose turn it will be tomorrow? [end recording]

ZAIRE

Ugandan Leader Denies Zairian Troops Helped Okello

AB011748 Dakar PANA in French 1054 GMT 1 Feb 86

[Excerpt] Goma (Eastern Zaire), 1 Feb (AZAP/PANA) — Zairian troops did not help the army of former Ugandan head of state General Tito Okello, Uganda's new strongman, Yoweri Museveni, has said in an exclusive interview with the Zairian press, shortly after his arrival on Tuesday in Goma where he took part in the Zaire-Kenya-Uganda-Rwanda quadripartite meeting. In the interview, which has just been published by the Zairian press and which was the first he granted any foreign press only few hours after he assumed office as president of the Ugandan Republic, Yoweri Museveni pointed out that after verification, it became clear that persistent rumors saying that Zairian troops fought along side the forces of General Okello, were baseless. Therefore, there is no problem between Zaire and Uganda, President Museveni maintained. He stated that he will be inspired by Marshal Mobutu's experience in forging his country's unity.

Refugees Cross Border Fleeing Angolan Fighting

AB021555 Paris AFP in English 1548 GMT 2 Feb 86

[Text] Kinshasa, Feb 2 (AFP) — Fighting in an area of northern Angola hitherto unaffected by the country's civil war has sent almost 6,000 people fleeing across the border into southwestern Zaire, a reliable source said here today. The source said 20 to 30 refugees were crossing the border daily and the figure was expected to reach 10,000 eventually. Some had spoken of bombing raids by the Angolan Air Force.

Western diplomatic sources here said the Angolan province known as Zaire had not previously suffered from the war between the Marxist government in Luanda and the South African-backed rebels of the UNITA (National Union for the Total Independence of Angola) movement. UNITA operations in northeast Angola's Moxico and Luunda-Sul Provinces have already sent tens of thousands of refugees across the border into the Dilolo region of Zaire's Shaba Province.

The office here of the United Nations High Commission for Refugees refused to comment on this latest report, but is said that after a recent stricter census the number of refugees in Shaba had been revised downwards to around 40,000.

The Zairian official media have slammed the reported plan by Washington to give military and financial aid worth up to 15 million dollars to UNITA, whose chief Jonas Savimbi was given a hero's welcome by U.S. President Ronald Reagan last week. Commentators of the ZAIRIAN NEWS AGENCY and the state television have called the assistance "money that will destabilise southern Africa," and expressed fears that it will lead to a new upsurge of fighting in the region.

BENIN

National Assembly Approves 1986 Budget

AB031225 Cotonou Domestic Service in French
1930 GMT 2 Feb 86

[Excerpts] The third ordinary session of the second legislature of the Revolutionary National Assembly, ANR, was held in Cotonou from Saturday, 1 February, under the chairmanship of Comrade Romain Villon Guezo, president of the permanent committee of the ANR.

In conformity with Article 41 of the Fundamental Law, the ANR has approved, first: the law on finance of the national operational budget of the state for the year 1986 is balanced in income and expenditures to the tune of 57,028,084,000 CFA francs. It is noteworthy that in spite the current difficulties of our country, the 1986 operational budget of the state involves a 12.32-percent increase over that of 1985. For the first time in 3 years, it includes a capital budget for social and administrative equipment amounting to 1,561,815,000 CFA francs. Second, the 1986 production and investment budget estimated at 49,848,717,000 against 40,688,253,983 CFA francs in 1985, that is a 22.8-percent increase, is balanced in income and expenditures. Hence, as compared to 1984, the operational budget and the national production investment program have been increased to take into account the harmful effects of inflation on the incompressible expenditures of service on one hand, and the need for the revival of national production during 1986 on the other.

Concerned about the correct execution of these two laws, taking into consideration the deep crisis that is presently shaking the world and of which our country is feeling the harmful effects, the ANR made important recommendations to the National Executive Council to complement the directives of the Central Committee of the People's Revolution Party of Benin.

BURKINA FASO

Foreign Minister Returns From Tour, Comments

AB021831 Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French
1300 GMT 2 Feb 86

[Text] The comrade minister of external relations and cooperation returned Tuesday from a long mission that took him successively to Abidjan, Dakar, Fes in Morocco, Paris, and Damascus in Syria. As we know, while in Abidjan, Comrade Basile Guissou participated in the Nonaggression and Defense Aid Agreement [ANAD] ministerial summit meeting. In Dakar, he delivered to President Abdou Diouf, the current OAU chairman, a message from the comrade president of Burkina Faso. In the French capital, Minister Guissou gave a press conference at our embassy in the presence of representatives of the French and international press. He was later received by French External Relations Minister Roland Dumas and Christian Nucci, the French minister delegate for cooperation.

In Fes, the comrade minister participated in the meeting of the foreign affairs ministers of the Islamic Conference Organization member countries. At this meeting the question of the Institute of Black Peoples was discussed. Here, Minister Basile Guissou talks to our counterpart, Seydou Ouattara.

[Begin recording] [Guissou] We submitted to the cultural commission of this conference the project of the Institute of Black Peoples — a project that was accepted — and the commission and the plenary session have asked Bukrina Faso to continue with its preparatory work for the effective establishment of this Institute of Black Peoples. I was able to give two explanations — our opinion on how to remove the racist prejudices that others could fully see in this project....

[Ouattara interrupting] Can we say that there was an understanding on this issue?

[Guissou] There was absolutely great understanding as we demonstrated clearly that black people greatly contribute to the progress of humanity in all areas, both scientific and cultural and that we do not want to separate the blacks from the others. But on the contrary, we want to rehabilitate their image and to pay hommage to the tribute that the black peoples have paid toward the progress of humanity.

The conference went very well and I was received by the Moroccan foreign minister to whom I briefly explained the position of our country on the various African and international issues.

After Fes, I went to Damascus, Syria, where I participated in the Permanent Commission of the Ministers of Afro-Arab Cooperation, which is made up of members of the OAU and the League of Arab States. In principle, this meeting was ... [changes thought] it is a technical commission that was to prepare the forthcoming ministerial meeting — at the level of foreign affairs ministers — which will certainly take place in the next few months.

[Ouattara] Yes, this meeting discussed the strengthening of Afro-Arab relations. Do you have anything specific on this issue?

[Guissou] Yes, I have something specific: We examined Afro-Arab cooperation and it was clear to all the participants that this cooperation stagnated a lot and experienced notorious insufficiencies and needs ... [changes thought] finally, as you know, it will be 10 years in 1987 since this organ of cooperation has been in existence and there was only one summit held and no foreign ministers meeting has ever been held. And as long as this high level meeting does not meet it will mean that the projects that have been initiated cannot materialize as the political support of the foreign ministers and the summit of the heads of state is needed. Proposals were made that enable me to say that this cooperation will be relaunched on new bases after a critical and objective analysis of its insufficiencies. It is necessary to specify that during this meeting, the permanent commission of Burkina Faso presented its candidacy to host the ninth session of the Permanent Commission of the Afro-Arab Cooperation, which will probably take place in the next few months after consultations between the OAU secretary general and the secretary general of the League of Arab States. We also hope that the meeting of the foreign ministers will also take place during this year, 1986, so that finally, the 10th anniversary, which should be celebrated in 1987, can be the occasion of the holding of the second summit of the heads of state.

This is briefly what the purpose of my various trips was; but I should point out that in all these countries, I had the opportunity of being received by the heads of state. President Hafiz al-Asad and I held an hour-long discussion on the current situations in our two countries and on the possibility of strengthening our relations, especially at the level of diplomatic relations — the establishment of diplomatic relations between Burkina Faso and Syria because many comrades may not know that we have a Burkinabe community in Syria. We have at least 300 Burkinabe — 300 young Burkinabe — studying there and who have their CDR, their Committee for the Defense of the Revolution, and who participate in the revolutionary process and with whom we made it a point to hold sessions to explain to them the situation — to explain to them what is taking place here — and to further encourage them to continue defending our revolutionary cause with the Syrian people. [end recording]

Situation After Crisis With Mali Analyzed

AB311324 Paris AFP in French 0905 GMT 31 Jan 86

[By Jean-Claude Fiol]

[Text] Ouagadougou, 31 Jan (AFP) — A month after the end of fighting between Burkina Faso and Mali caused by a border dispute between the two countries, the "Christmas war" is almost forgotten in Ouagadougou. Following the cease-fire that was declared on 31 December 1985 under the auspices of the Nonaggression and Defense Aid Agreement [ANAD], Burkina Faso's wounds have begun to heal. The destruction caused by Malian aircraft and artillery, especially at Djibo (250 kilometers north of the capital) and at Ouahigouya (in the northeast) will soon disappear, it was officially announced in the Burkinabe capital.

According to reliable sources, the water reservoir, which was seriously damaged at Djibo has been repaired. At Ouahigouya, referred to in Burkina Faso as the "martyr town" and which was bombarded the most by Malian MiG planes on Christmas and Boxing Days, provincial Revolution Defense Committees [CDR] have been rebuilding destroyed houses in the town, according to unanimous sources [sources concordantes].

According to a young French doctor of the Ouahigouya Hospital, two successive bombardments resulted in the death of 13 civilians and the wounding of 50 others. A last tribute was paid to the victims of these attacks last weekend at an impressive funeral held at the town cemetery, according to eyewitness accounts. The official number of war victims, recently released by the Burkinabe minister of people's defense, Commander Jean-Baptiste Boukari Lingani, was 48, whereas official Malian sources had announced thousands of deaths on the Burkinabe side.

Ouagadougou, where there was a "total blackout" during the fighting and which was under the surveillance of a large CDR control unit, has returned to normal since the implementation of the cease-fire, which is still being observed by the two countries, according to ANAD observers.

After the "historical embrace" in Yamoussoukro between the two brothers who had become enemies — Captain Thomas Sankara and General Moussa Traore — and during the extraordinary summit of ANAD heads of state on 17 January, the Burkinabe troops returned to their garrisons, the sources unanimously underline in the Burkinabe capital. Life quickly returned to normal in Ouagadougou for the Burkinabe authorities who returned to their daily occupations in the political, economic, and social spheres. The first Cabinet meeting of the year created a new tax called the "popular investment effort" [effort populaire d'invertissement] [EPI) which, it is officially stated, was finalized before the Mali-Burkina war. This effort, the same source added, is "a sacrifice that is to help in the country's development and in the fight against unemployment." It consists of direct deduction of 12.7, or 5 percent from salaries according to categories, and 50 percent deductions from civil servants' accumulated allowances. The government has also decided to cancel a measure adopted a year ago on free rents, which will henceforth be paid to landlords, and it has the intention of tackling the problems of prostitution and that of the "garibous," professional beggars, who abound in the center of town.

Finally, Burkina Faso is actively preparing for the next summit of the heads of state of the West African Economic Community to be held there from 26 to 27 March 1986. Meanwhile, the Burkinabe authorities are waiting for the International Court of Justice at The Hague to settle the dispute with Mali over the Agacher strip.

AFP On ANAD Accomplishments in Dispute With Mali

AB011251 Paris AFP in French 1646 GMT 31 Jan 86

[Excerpts] Ouagadougou, 31 Jan (AFP) — The commission of the Nonaggression and Defense Aid Agreement (ANAD), which had been set up to consolidate the cease-fire in force since 31 December between Mali and Burkina Faso, following their "Christmas war", has already accomplished its mission, observers in Ouagadougou believe.

The 16 delegates from 7 ANAD countries and Benin, which are based in Kouri, Mali, about 10 km away from the border, have only been carrying out rare routine mission since the withdrawal of the Burkinabe and Malian troops that have returned to their bases, it is learned from a reliable source in Ouagadougou. This actual withdrawal of the armed forces, particularly the withdrawal of the Malian troops from the Agacher region, the northern part of Burkina Faso, took place last week, and was acknowledged by this ad-hoc commission, it is specified from concordant sources.

Since the "demilitarization" of the disputed zone and the reestablishment of bilateral relations between Mali and Burkina Faso, the ANAD monitoring team — which, it is recalled, has suffered a heavy loss in its mission with the death of four Ivorian soldiers in a helicopter accident — does not have much to check on any longer, but will, however, remain there "as long as it is necessary," it is learned from a reliable source in Ouagadougou.

The ANAD, which has been created by a regional economic organization, the CEAO (West African Economic Community) — considered a dying body before the Yamoussoukro summits — has proved its usefulness, and played a decisive role in the settlement of the conflict opposing the two member- and neighboring countries, it is believed in the diplomatic circles of the Burkinabe capital. Now that the consolidation of the cease-fire has been ensured, observers point out, it is up to the ANAD to complete its mission by making Bamako and Ouagadougou sign a peace treaty.

LIBERIA

LAP Chairman Tuan Wreh Resigns Party Post

AB031458 Paris AFP in English 1419 GMT 3 Feb 86

[Text] Monrovia, Feb 3 (AFP) — The chairman of the opposition Liberia Action Party (LAP), Tuan Wreh, has resigned his post in order to serve in the country's newly convened senate despite a boycott of the legislature by his party, LAP sources said today.

The sources said Mr Wreh had been replaced by the LAP's unsuccessful candidate for vice-president in national elections last October, Emmanuel Koroma. They added that the LAP would continue to boycott the legislature along with other opposition parties in protest at alleged widespread vote fraud in last Ocotber's elections, which were won by the party of former military ruler Samuel Doe, who was elected president. The party has said any LAP members agreeing to take one of the 11 Senate and House seats won by or assigned to the party would do so "in an individual capacity."

Mr Wreh and four LAP members elected to the house of representatives have agreed to take their seats in defiance of the boycott.

Meanwhile lawyers for Jackson Doe, the LAP's presidential candidate in the recent elections who was arrested and charged with treason following a November coup attempt against President Doe, have petitioned for his transfer to a civilian jail, local press reports said. Mr Jackson Doe, (no relation to the president), has been held in a military stockade since shortly after the failed coup.

NIGER

Joint Communique Issued on Mzali Visit

AB031120 Niamey Domestic Service in French
1900 GMT 2 Feb 86

[Text] A joint communique was issued this morning at the end of Tunisian Prime Minister Mohamed Mzali's visit to Niger. The two sides decided to increase political and experts meetings, to convene a joint ministerial meeting, and finalize the legal framework for bilateral relations.

Niger and Tunisia also expressed the view that the OAU is the ideal framework for active solidarity and fruitful cooperation among African states on the basis of respect for the sovereignty and territorial integrity, and noninterference in the internal affairs of other states.

On southern Africa, the two sides strongly denounced the intrasigent apartheid policy of the racist regime in Pretoria. They most strongly condemned its aggressive policy toward the Frontline States and appealed to the international community to do everything possible to bring about in South Africa and Namibia a truly democratic social order with full guarantees for human rights.

Examining the Middle East situation, Niger and Tunisia once again condemned Israel's continued expansionist and aggressive policy, which has now exceeded all limits.

The Tunisian side thanked Niger for the total support it gave Tunisia in the wake of the barbaric raid perpetrated last October against Tunisia.

Lastly, Niger and Tunis reaffirmed their attachment to Afro-Arab cooperation, expressing their determination to leave no stone unturned to revive the dialogue and cooperation between Arab and African countries.

The two sides also upheld the principles of nonalignment, South-South cooperation, and the establishment of a new world economic order.

NIGERIA

Babangida on ICO Membership, Religion Issues

AB031742 Lagos Domestic Service in English
1500 GMT 3 Feb 86

[Text] The Federal Government has said that it will not impose any religion on the people of the country. Giving this assurance in Abuja today, President Ibrahim Babangida said this is because no responsible government that wanted to succeed will deliberately create problems for itself.

The president was speaking while inaugurating the 20-member panel set up to look into the implications of Nigeria's full membership of the Organization of Islamic Conference, ICO.

Major General Babangida said that contrary to media reports there was no merged pressure from any quarter on Nigeria to join the ICO. The government, he said, is also not out to prove the superiority of any religion.

He, therefore, expressed concern over the insinuations and inflamatory statements in the mass media which, he said, could undermine the unity of the country. The president reiterated his administration's commitment to fairness in all issues of national interest.

The chairman of the panel, Lieutenant Colonel John Shagaya, said the members were fully conscious of the sensitive nature of their assignment. He appealed to the mass media to stop further comments on the ICO issue until the panel must have completed its work. After the inauguration, the members began a close-door session.

Political Bureau Issues National Debate Guidelines

AB032128 Lagos Domestic Service in English
2030 GMT 3 Feb 86

["Speech to the nation" by Dr Samuel Cookey, chairman of the Political Bureau on 3 February in Lagos — live or recorded]

[Text] Nearly 3 weeks ago, I requested, on behalf of the Political Bureau, that the media and the general public should refrain from starting off the political debate until the bureau had had time to work out some guidelines that would lead to orderly and purposeful discussions. The bureau would wish me to thank everyone who has heeded our request. I am pleased to announce that after a number of meetings, we have prepared some guidelines that I shall now read to you.

As the general public is aware, the Political Bureau was inaugurated by the president at Abuja on 13 January 1986, in fulfillment of his earlier solemn undertaking [words indistinct]. The purpose of setting up the bureau is to provide an independent machinery to fully involve the people of Nigeria in the search for a solution to the problem of political instability in the country. The bureau has been entrusted with a number of responsibilities in this connection. They have been outlined in the following terms of reference:

A. Review Nigeria's political history and identify the basic problems that have led to our failure in the past, and suggest ways of resolving and coping with these problems.

B. Identify a basic philosophy of government that will determine goals, and serve as a guide to the activites of government.

C. Collect relevant information and data for the government, as well as identify other political problems that will arise from the debate.

D. Gather, collate, and evaluate the contributions of Nigerians in the search for a viable political future, and provide guidelines for the attainment of a consensus objective

E. Deliberate on other politcal problems as will be referred to from time to time.

In order to ensure the widest possible consultation and exchange of views among Nigerians in the course of the period of the political debate announced by the president, the bureau has decided on the following measures:

1. The basic unit for the whole exercise will be the local government areas in order to guarantee adequate participation by the grass-roots population.

2. The national political dialogue will be conducted through political debates, discussions, and consultations. Within the period of the exercise, public debate should take place under the following guidelines:

a. Trade unions, professional, academic, social, and economic groups, as well as students are encouraged to organize debates.

b. All organizations wishing to conduct debates should duly inform the bureau of their intention to do so. They should post the name of the organization, its address, the number of its registered members, the names of its principal officers. Any organization conducting a debate should inform the nearest office of the bureau of its topic, date, time and venue of the debate. At the end of the debate, the bureau requests that the organization involved should endeavor to send the conclusions and recommendations in full from the debate to the nearest office of the bureau.

3. The general public is encourgaed to write articles in Nigerian newspapers and magazines, as well as participate in radio and television programs on the issues relevant to the political debate.

4. The bureau invites interested individuals, groups, and organizations to forward to it memoranda and any other material relevant to its work.

5. The bureau considers that among the main issues and fields that need to be addressed by the Nigerian public in the course of the national political dialogue are the following: a philosophy of government for the future; forms of representation in government; (?a valuable), popular and genuinely democratic political system; rural and community development; national languages; interests of minority and underprivileged groups; technicity in Nigerian services; human rights — economic, social, legal and political; the Armed Forces and Nigerian politics; federalism, regionalism, (?stateism); nationality and citizenship; creation of states; national census, revenue allocations, women in Nigerian politics; labor in Nigerian politics; youth and students in Nigerian politics; the rural population in Nigerian political system; traditional rulership and administration; formation of Nigerian political parties — their funding and theri administration. Elections and electoral processes; the judiciary and the administration of justice; state and religion; the link between the economy and politics in Nigeria. Social and political mobilization for development; discipline law and order; the local government system; corruption in public life; the mass media and other forms of communications in Nigerian politics.

6. The bureau will, in due course, take steps to identify specific individuals and groups of persons, who will either be requested to submit papers (?to) or meet with members of the bureau for discussions on specific subjects.

7. Further announcements will be made with respect to arrangements for various aspects of the national political dialogue in local government areas. The location of the offices of the Political Bureau at the federal, state and local government levels will also be made known shortly.

8. The Political Bureau appeals to all Nigerians to participate fully in this exercise with the highest sense of patriotism, bearing in mind that the future of every Nigerian is at stake.

9. For the time being, all communiques to the bureau should be

addressed to: The Executive Secretary, Political Bureau, Private Mail Bag, 12835, General Post Office, Lagos.

With this release, the Political Bureau now declares the debate open. Thank you.

Beninese Ministers To Tour Border Villages

AB040750 Lagos Domestic Service in English
0600 GMT 4 Feb 86

[Text] The minister of internal affairs, Lieutenant Colonel John Shagaya, and his Beninese counterpart will today begin a 5-day tour of the border areas of the two countries. The purpose of the tour is to demonstrate to people living along the border areas that the governments of the two countries are at peace and urge them to live in harmony. The two ministers will visit 22 villages, i 1 on each side of the two neighboring states.

SAO TOME & PRINCIPE

President Da Costa Resuffles Government

AB041124 Paris AFP in English 1110 GMT 4 Feb 86

[Text] Sao Tome, Feb 4 (AFP) — President Manuel Pinto da Costa of the West African island state of Sao Tome and Principe has reshuffled his government, naming new ministers of defense and foreign affairs, it was announced here.

Mr Pinto da Costa, who was re-elected to a second term as president last September, gave up the portfolio of foreign affairs and cooperation to Federique Bandeira Minezes, formerly Sao Tome's ambassador to Brussels.

Mr Minezes was replaced as ambassador to Brussels, a post that is responsible for relations with several European countries as well as the European Commission, by Guilherme Posser da Costa, formerly secretary of state in the Foreign Ministry.

The president's brother, Tome Dias da Costa, was named minister of defense, public security, and territorial administration. His former post as agriculture minister was taken over by the former defense minister, Oscar Sacramento e Sousa.

The new government, announced late yesterday, also includes a new senior Ministry of Social Affairs, which encompasses the former Ministries of Education and Health. The new post went to Celestino Rocha da Costa (no relation to the president), who is considered the number-two man in the regime.

Former Secretary of State for Planning Agostinho da Silveira Rita was promoted to the rank of full minister in charge of planning and domestic trade, while an economist, Prudencio Rita, was named foreign trade minister and governor of the state bank.

Herewith the list of Sao Tome and Principe's new Cabinet:

— Minister of defense, public security and territorial administration: Tome Dias da Costa (former agriculture minister).

— Minister of foreign affairs and cooperation: Frederique Bandeira Monezes.

— Minister of social affairs: Celestino Rocha da Costa (former commerce minister).

— Minister of planning and commerce: Agostinho da Silveira Rita (former secretary of state for planning.

— Minister of foreign trade and governor of the Bank of Sao Tome and Principe: Prudencio Rita (new).

— Minister of transport, industry and fishing: Carlos Brangaca Gomes (former ambassador to Gabon).

— Minister of justice: Francesco Fortunato Pires (unchanged).

— Minister of information and cabinet secretary: Manuel Afonso Vaz Fernandes (unchanged).

— Minister of agriculture: Oscar Aguiar Sacramento e Souza (former defense minister).

— Vice-minister of social affairs for education and culture: Ligia do Epirito Santo Costa (former education minister).

— Vice-minister of social affairs for health: Frederico Jose Henriques Sequeira (former health minister).

SENEGAL

President Diouf Receives Tunisian Premier Mzali

AB031448 Dakar Domestic Service in French
1300 GMT 3 Feb 86

[Text] The Tunisian prime minister was received in audience this morning by the head of state, Abdou Diouf. These private discussions were followed by a working session and by the signing of an agreement and a joint communique.

Afterwards, the head of state hosted an official luncheon reception in honor of Mohamed Mzali. This afternoon, the Tunisian prime minister will visit the Industrial Free Zone. [Words Indistinct] national football teams in the framework of the 1986 Amilcar Cabral Cup.

Finally, to round off this visit, Mr Mzali will participate this evening at 2030 hours [GMT] in a lecture-debate sponsored by the Nation and Development Club at the Teranga Hotel on the topic: The Role of Modern Tunisia in Africa.

The debate will be chaired by Mr Daouda Sow, speaker of the National Assembly and president of the club.

TOGO

Mali's Beye, Others Meet Eyadema, Comment

AB032100 Lome Domestic Service in French
1230 GMT 3 Feb 86

[Excerpts] The morning was very busy for the head of state who granted many audiences at the State House in Lome. He successively received emissaries from Mali, Benin, Ivory Coast, Senegal, Niger, and the Mauritanian ambassador to Nigeria, who was also sent by his president. Alioune Blondin Beye, Malian minister of foreign affairs and international cooperation, was received first by President Eyadema. He told the press that he had conveyed a message of friendship and brotherhood from General Moussa Traore to the President of the Republic.

[Begin recording] [Beye] In fact, I have just been received by his excellency the president of the Republic and founder of the Rally of the Togolese People [RPT]. I paid my respects to him and conveyed a message of friendship and brotherhood from his brother and friend, President Moussa Traore. As you know, Mali's participation in the ceremony that took place yesterday is not a fraternal and friendly gesture, but a gesture in the right direction. Mali, more than any country, should be present at the side of his excellency the president to receive the Peace Trophy because Mali know the great role President Eyadema has played for peace in the world, in Africa and especially in the subregion. I was sorry yesterday that when they were citing the good deeds of the Togolese president, they did not mention that the president, thanks to his immediate action, was able to extinguish the fire that flared up between Mali and the brotherly people of Burkina. It was thanks to him that things did not get out of hand; it was thanks to him that the important summit of Lome took place. I was not a member of the government at that time, I was only legal adviser to the government (words indisitnct). That was in 1975. But what was also not mentioned is that quite recently when unfortunately there were renewed clashes between the two brotherly peoples, it was President Eyadema who took the initiative to restore peace. [end recording]

After the Malian foreign minister, it was the turn of Frederic Affo, his Beninese counterpart, to be received in audience. Third to be received by the president was Emile Kei-Boguinard, member of the Political Bureau of the Democratic Party of Ivory Coast-African Democratic Rally and Ivorian minister of state in charge of the inspectorate general of the Civil Service. President Felix Houphouet-Boigny's envoy spoke about his sentiments after the audience granted him by General Eyadema, following his participation in the presentation of the Peace Trophy ceremonies:

[Begin Kei-Borguinard recording] As I told you, I witnessed the ceremony during which President Eyadema received the International Peace Trophy prize and which marked the anniversary of his triumphal return to Lome after the mysterious accident of Sarakawa in which he miraculously escaped. I was sent by his friend and brother, the other apostle of peace, President Felix Houphouet-Boigny, to participate in the ceremony organized by the Togolese people on the occasion of these events.

Concerning the talks I held with the president, as you might already know, whenever we come to Togo, considering the bonds of friendship and brotherhood that bind Presidents Eyadema and Felix Houphouet-Boigny, bonds which reflect on the relations between Togo and Ivory Coast, we only speak about Ivory Coast and Togo. [end recording]

Djbo Ka, Senegalese minister of communications, was next to be received in audience by the president of the Republic. Djibo Ka spoke to reporters about the significance of this audience:

[Begin Ka recording] I had the great honor and privilege to represent Senegal, my country, my head of state, President Abdou Diouf, at the presentation ceremony of the Peace Trophy to his excellency the founding chairman of the RPT and head of state Gen Gnassingbe Eyadema.

As we all saw yesterday, that ceremony was a moving one that shows the attachment of an entire people to a great man and a great African that President Eyadema is. It was also an occasion for our countries, which are brotherly countries, to mark their solidarity with this extremely important event that consecrates President Eyadema's relentless efforts and perseverance for peace in Africa and in the world. That is why the Senegalese head of state and his people insisted on showing their solidarity and support.

I also had the honor this morning to be received by his excellency the president of the Republic and I delivered a personal message from his friend and brother President Abdou Diouf, by which he expresses his warm congratulations. As you know, since it is a message between two heads of state, I cannot disclose the details of the message. [end recording]

The Niger minister of foreign affairs was also received this morning by the head of state. Sani Bako came to Lome with a message from President Seyni Kountche to the founding chairman of the RPT.

The fifth audience of the head of state this morning was granted to Cheik Sik Ahmed Ould Babamine, Mauritania's ambassador to Nigeria. Mr Ould Babamine delivered a message of freindship and brotherhood from the Mauritanian president to President Eyadema.

In fact, there have been six audiences since the beginning of the cast. But there is a seventh audience, because I have just learned that the head of state also granted audience to a delegation of the French press that came to cover the presentation ceremony of the international prize of Peace Trophy.

ANGOLA

Dos Santos Appoints, Dismisses Ministers

MB031217 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 1200 GMT 3 Feb 86

[Text] Comrade Jose Eduardo dos Santos, the president of the Republic appointed three state ministers today. Comrade Kundi Paihama was appointed state minister for state inspection and control; Pedro de Castro van Dunem was appointed state minister for production; and Maria Mambo Cafe was appointed state minister for the economic and social spheres.

The Angolan head of state also used the privilege conferred upon him by Article 53, Paragraph D of the Constitution to relieve Lieutenant Colonel Evaristo Domingos, the minister of provincial coordination; Comrade Diogenes Boavida, the minister of justice; Comrade Horacio Bras da Silva, the minister of work and social security; and Comrade Lourenco Ferreira Piandengue, state secretary for housing, from their posts. According to information which we managed to obtain from authorized sources, other documents appointing and relieving personnel will be made public shortly.

BOTSWANA

Commentary on Threats of RSA 'Military Action'

MB311829 Gaborone Domestic Service in English 111 GMT 31 Jan 86

[Station Commentary: "The Recent Threats to Botswana by South Africa's Foreign Minister"]

[Text] Threats of appropriate military action against neighboring black African states are so numerous that they have become the hallmark of South Africa's relations with her neighbors, particularly Botswana. We have become accustomed to veiled threats and accusations that we are harboring or providing a transit route for guerrillas of the African National Congress, the ANC. The level of paranoia and insecurity in South Africa is so high that the South African rulers see reds under the bed all over the place. Even events that are purely internal, like clashes with security forces in Cape Town, are bound to be blamed on either Botswana, Mozambique, or Zimbabwe, often accompanying morbid warnings.

The latest threat was surprisingly not communicated through the normal diplomatic channels. The foreign minister, Pik Botha, this time chose to convey a serious indictment and threat through a Johannesburg Sunday newspaper. As with other warnings in the past, the latest was characteristically vague and unsubstantiated. It referred to ANC transit routes or bases, but it doesn't say where these are and how they are being operated. The only new dimension this time is an insinuation that Botswana has a good policy on paper, but in practice is not consistent with the spirit and letter of its public posture.

Since the 14 June raid on Gaborone, in which 12 unarmed civilians were gunned down in their sleep, we have come to treat such threats seriously. We are consequently bound to conclude that new strategies are being hatched in Pretoria, intelligence surveilance is being carried out, and military action against this country is on the cards. To think otherwise would be the height of folly. It is our belief that South Africa is just waiting for an opportune moment to strike at this country.

This hour of peril, which Botswana has just entered, calls for a greater sense of national unity, single mindedness and vigilance if we are to overcome what is now the biggest test of our resolve since independence. And we have seen in the case of Lesotho, a divided nation becomes an easy prey to the maneuverings of a strong, hostile neighbor. Our unity must instill in us the highest sense of patriotism and if necessary extreme sacrifice if we are to flout the efforts of those seeking to disturb our peace and destroy this young, promising democracy that is now the envy of the world.

South Africa is probably sufficiently encouraged by its success in Lesotho to exact the maximum price from Botswana, but she must realize that Botswana's policy is based on a principled stand and that our people are more united than ever to meet any eventuality. She must also realize that when we say we don't allow our territory to be used as a springboard for attacks agaisnt our neighbors we mean exactly that.

Those entering this country to plan and execute acts of subversion are not and will not be tolerated. Time and again those caught with weapons of war have been prosecuted in open courts of law. Illegal immigrants and undesirable elements have been shown the door. It is as simple as that. So, what are the aspects of our foreign policy that are confusing Pretoria?

In any society, even in South Africa, there are law breakers who will evade the law not because the authorities permit it, but because it's not possible anywhere in the world, even in South Africa itself, to intercept every crime being committed.

South Africa has the largest army and police force in this region at the highest state of alertness. Yet they've failed to completely seal the border. It's difficult therefore to understand why the South African authorities expect Botswana, with its tiny defense force, to do what their own vast forces can not do.

Veiled threats are not the best method of conducting bilateral relations. They tend to inflame emotions and harden attitudes. We propose that South Africa start now to live up to its proper stations of good-neighborliness and help normalize relations with her neighbors.

LESOTHO

Military Council Expels North Korean Technicians

MB031403 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1351 GMT 3 Feb 86

[Text] Maseru, Feb 3, SAPA — A group of 19 communist North Koreans were expelled by the Military Council of Lesotho yesterday, according to reliable sources in Maseru.

The group, which consisted of technicians who worked in agriculture and on the reconstruction of the Lesotho national stadium, were flown out in a chartered aircraft from Maputo.

It is not known why the men were dported but it is believed that the North Koreans had been engaged in the military training of members of the Youth League of ousted Chief Leabua Jonathan.

The Youth League was closely linked with a rival faction in the Lesotho Armed Forces who allegedly planned to overthrow the chairman of the Military Council of Lesotho, Major-General Metsing Lekhanya.

The rival group under Colonel Selhabo Sehlabo were arrested during a rebellion in the Lesotho Army barracks near Maseru last month just before the coup which toppled Chief Jonathan.

MOZAMBIQUE

RENAMO Reports Army, Zimbabwean Casualties

PA031631 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1454 GMT 3 Feb 86

[Text] Lisbon, 3 Feb (EFE) — The Mozambique National Resistance (RENAMO) claimed responsibility in Lisbon today for the death of 539 Zimbabwean and 393 Mozambican soldiers as a result of guerrilla actions recently carried out against the Maputo regime.

In a communique issued in Lisbon, RENAMO stated that the attacks took place in the second half of January in seven provinces in central and southern Mozambique, including that of Maputo, the capital of the country.

It also stated that it destroyed an "Alouette III" helicopter of the Zimbabwean Armed Forces, which support the Mozambique Army in the protection of the Beira-Interior of the Africa corridor, 5 trains, and 117 military vehicles belonging to Mozambican troops.

SOUTH AFRICA

Slabbert Raises No-Confidence Motion in Parliament

Government 'Losing Control'

MB031227 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1218 GMT 3 Feb 86

[Text] House of Assembly, Feb 3, SAPA — Despite the promises of last year, 1985 would become known as the year the government started losing control over the future of South Africa, the leader of the opposition in the House of Assembly, Dr van Zyl Slabbert, said today.

Moving a motion of no confidence in the cabinet, he said the government had lost control over the country's finances, because the stock exchange had been closed and South African had reneged on its international debts.

It had also lost control over normal law and order because it had to declare states of emergency; it had lost control through mutual cooperation because it had violated its own (Nkomati) Accord; and it had lost political control because its costitutional programmes could find no negotiators, Dr Slabbert said. "In fact we ended 1985 with the government talking more and people understanding less than ever before in its history leaderless, directionless, hopeless.

"The only real stability we had was not because of consensus, cooperation, confidence in the economy or improved international standing, but because of the efforts of the security forces.

"It was an uneasy, undependable, short-term, coercive stability," the Progressive Federal Party leader said.

As a result of this, State President P.W. Botha's opening speech to Parliament on Friday had to be judged more harshly than his 1985 speech.

"The demands for it to generate hope take place against a much tougher background than 1985, and therefore (are) much more difficult to satisfy," Dr Slabbert said.

As part of the motivition for his motion of no confidence, he wanted to identify the government's major errors in 1985.

First, there was the president's and National Party's "utter and complete contempt of parliamentary government."

Enumerationg the spheres in which he maintained government had lost control, Dr Slabbert said there were not many countries with a parliamentary system and where such things had happened without the government convening Parliament to explain its actions.

"This government dismisses with contempt and in sneering tones any appeal in this regard.

"It is becoming abundantly clear that the government simply sees Parliament as a political laundry machine to wash out its legislative programme for a few months in the year, the shorter the better, in order to go and do whatever it wants to do in any case," he said.

"Parliament is becoming a rubber stamp for the government and not a forum where government is called to account."

Because of the government's contempt for Parliament, it was becoming more and more remote from the rest of society and the people knew less of what was going on in the country.

"More and more it is government by stealth and subterfuge; government by obfuscation and double-speak...(it) has forgotten how to open up to people because it has become master of the cover-up," Dr Slabbert said.

Because of its contempt for Parliament, the government also had contempt for opposition.

"It is arrogant and self-righteous, it knows what is best for everybody and anybody who questions its word is automatically misguided or perhaps even unpatriotic or subversive."

As an example, Dr Slabbert referred to his talks with the exiled African National Congress in Lusaka and his offer to brief Mr P.W. Both or anybody in government on what had happend and his impressions.

He had been told that "if I want to know what the ANC thinks I must come to the government and not go to Lusaka. When Stellenbosch students want to go and have discussions (with the ANC) the government threatens to take their passports away because it is not in the country's interests.

"A newspaper editor is arrested for quoting (ANC leader) Oliver Tambo, but the state president quotes him selectively and indiscriminately during by-elections," Dr Slabbert said, giving two other examples.

The average South African was treated like a child ... "we are told the government knows best and we have to accept their word."

Another error the government had made was in its handling of the state of emergency.

Dr Slabbert said the security situation had been deteriorating since, and even before, the Langa shootings on March 21 last year.

Summarising the spreading pattern of violence, he said 161 people had died country-wide by the beginning of May, increasing to 227 a month later, and to 262 by July.

"There was no doubt the situation was getting out of control."

The minister of law and order, Mr Louis le Grange had however, devoted his time to attacking the PFP and Mr P.W. Botha had made "fatuous statements" about cooperative co-existence.

A state of emergency could have been declared at any time while Parliament was in session, providing the opportunity to discuss the unrest and the state's response to it.

"Yet the government chose to wait until Parliament had been adjourned before taking this step.

"There is a prima facie case here of deliberate contempt for parliamentary control over the actions of the executive."

The state president had rejected Dr Slabbert's call for the urgent reconvening of Parliament to discuss the emergency, the unrest, and ways to end it, saying no further debate was needed.

"The implication was that the executive was able to deal with the situation and it ought not to concern Parliament. This constitutes contempt of Parliament," Dr Slabbert said.

Another of the government's errors had been the violation of the Nkomati non-aggression accord with Mozambique and allegations contained in a Mozambique National Resistance [MNR] diary.

The government had accepted the diary has having been written by Mr Joaquim Vaz, secretary to the president of the MNR.

Dr Slabbert said if the most serious allegations in the document were true, two critical questions arose.

"Either the state president and the government knew before Nkomati was signed that it was going to be violated, or, which is perhaps worse, Mr Botha and most of his executive were unaware ... who is then in charge," Dr Slabbert asked.

He had asked for a parliamentary commission of inquiry but this was "slapped down" and a two-man internal inquiry appointed, with which Mr P.W. Botha had declared himself satisfied.

In all of this, Parliament had not been involved.

ANC Should Be Legalized

MB031233 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1230 GMT 3 Feb 86

[Text] House of Assembly, Feb 3, SAPA — The leader of the Progressive Federal Party, Dr van Zyl Slabbert, today called on the government to allow the ANC to operate legally in South Africa as part of a strategy to promote negotiation.

Moving his motion of no confidnece in the cabinet, Dr Slabbert said the government should also release all political prisoners on the understanding that they too would be allowed to operate freely.

In addition, all laws preventing freedom of choice on racial and ethnic grounds should be repealed.

Dr Slabbert said the culmination of these and other proposals should be the appointment of a negotiating forum at which recognised political and community leaders would discuss the best way of bringing about a new constitution for South Africa.

He said that, by restoring freedom of choice on racial and ethnic grounds, the government would be free to announce that it had removed "what the ANC and others cite as the cause for their commitment to violence and the armed struggle."

The government could therefore declare that the ANC, released political detainees and "their organisations and movements" in future could operate legally and peacefully in South Africa.

Dr Slabbert said this declaration should be followed by a package of reform plans to remove inequalities in housing, education and welfare, "instead of doing so in a piecemeal fashion now and getting no credit for it."

Time should then be allowed for political organisations to consolidate their support and stabilise their communities.

The government should in the meanwhile "make it quite clear that under these circumstances, lawlessness and subversive action would be dealt with firmly and without hesitation," Dr Slabbert said.

A multi-racial monitoring board of appeal would have to be appointed to which people could bring their grievances and suggestions on problems they were experiencing as a result of the changes.

The next step would be the appointment of the negotiating forum, the PFP leader said.

"Of course there are risks and uncertainties involved in these suggestions.

"But one thing is sure — if we continue along the way we are now, there are no certainties — conflict, siege and escalating violence is inevitable."

The advantages of the PFP plan were "considerable," Dr Slabbert said.

The government would seize the initiative by removing legislation that was cited as the cause of violence.

At the same time, the ANC would be faced with a new challenge — "to move from being a charismatic movement in exile to a political organisation with practical programmes and principles in the domestic situation."

Implementation of his proposals would also strengthen international interest groups who wanted to assist in South Africa's transition without destroying the country's infrastructure, Dr Slabbert said.

In addition, "the problem of who the real or fake political leaders are would have been resolved and the government would be in no uncertainty who to negotiate with."

"The government would be doing this from a position of strength without its power base, in a security sense, being eroded," Dr Slabbert said.

'Signs of Hope' in Botha Speech

MB031334 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1324 GMT 3 Feb 86

[Text] House of Assembly, Feb 3, SAPA — The state president's opening speech to Parliament had given some signs of hope but once again the conclusion that all reforms would take place within the government concept of group membership for constitutional purposes was inescapable, the leader of the opposition in the House of Assembly, Dr van Zyl Slabbert, said today. Moving his motion of no-confidence in the cabinet, he said Mr P.W. Botha's speech on Friday contained the same basic framework of the 1985 address.

This was that "the peoples of South Africa form one nation; but our nation is a nation of minorities."

Quoting the state president, he said this had implied participation by all communities and powersharing between them, but also the devolution of power as far as possible and the protection of minority rights, without one group dominating another.

"Again the conclusion is inescapable: all reforms would take place within the government concept of group membership for constitutional purposes," Dr Slabebrt said.

The opposition leader said the major difference between Mr P.W. Botha's 1985 and 1986 speeches had been the style and marketing.

"The state president spoke much more clearly about powersharing, apartheid and reform and for this he is to be commended.

"But precisely because he has, he has raised fundamental issues that have to be clarified in this debate," he said.

"At the outset, let me say that, to put blacks onto the present President's Council, with its constitutional role in the tri-cameral parliament, is pure nonsese."

Furthermore, it was not quite clear was exactly the difference was between a non-statutory forum with the minister of constitutional development as chairman, and a national statutory council with the state president as chairman which was going to persuade credible black leaders to serve on it.

"Changing the furniture is not the same as changing the building," Dr Slabbert said.

'Power Group' Governs

MB031341 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1321 GMT 3 Feb 86

[Text] House of Assembly, Feb 3, SAPA — South Africa was being governed by an "executive/military power group" that was responsible only to itself and was not subject to public questioning and criticism, the leader of the opposition, Dr van Zyl Slabbert, said today.

Moving a motion of no confidence in the cabinet, he said the existence of this group had become increasingly evident in 1985.

For example, Parliament had become the victim of systematic disinformation of executive or military action.

"We are informed too late, incompletely, wrongly or not at all about certain actions.

"Inconsistencies between the military/executive authority's information and that of the rest of the world are simply written off as propaganda or a Russian plot," Dr Slabbert said.

In some cases, he added, the government later admitted without compunction that the rest of the world had been correct.

In the context of regional policy, Parliament and the country were at the mercy of military/executive government, the PFP leader said.

"The South African Parliament is fast becoming the laughing stock of foreign policy experts and embassies when trying to explain what exactly our involvement in Angola, Mozambique, Lesotho, Zimbabwe and so on, is.

"In all these regions, they have far more factual knowledge of what this government is doing than the average member of Parliament.

"If (the Department of) Foreign Affairs informs one, one is not sure whether defence agrees with this and when defence does it, one is not sure whether foreign affairs knows anything about it at all.

"More often than not, one ends up not knowing whether one can believe either one."

In this regard, questions that remained unanswered included whether South Africa:

— Supplied the UNITA leader, Mr Jonas Savimbi, with arms and allowed the SA Air force to attack MPLA forces for him;

— Supported the Lesotho Liberation Army in the past or now;

— Was active in the south of Zimbabwe;

— Was still involved with RENAMO in Mozambique.

"If the answer to any of these questions is yes, what has become of the principle of non-interference in the internal affairs of another country?" Dr Slabbert asked.

"Why do we keep on insisting on this principle as far as ourselves are concerned, when we blatantly contradict it ourselves?"

The government's regional policy was determined by the potential for internal instability.

"In other words, the regional policy of the military executive government is becoming a symptom of this government's failure in domestic policy."

Although the government warned of Soviet "imperialism," Dr Slabbert said, "The last thing that Russian expansionism would like to see is the effective dismantling of apartheid because this would drastically change South Africa's domestic, regional and international position."

Politics 'Destroying' Economy

MB031344 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1332 GMT 3 Feb 86

[Text] House of Assembly, Feb 3, SAPA — Last year had shown conclusively that the government and in particular the state president, Mr P.W. Botha, did not have "the faintest idea" of the relationship between politics and economics, the PFP leader, Dr van Zyl Slabbert, said today.

Moving a motion of no confidence in the cabinet, he said he had warned last year that the politics of the government were destroying confidence in the economy and the future of South Africa.

"This was dismissed with arrogance and contempt and 1985 saw this government compounding this problem more than ever before."

Mr Botha's speech to a National Party congress in Durban last August had demonstrated this "in a manner never to be forgotten".

"The state president typified a government that was arrogant, smug, self-righteously bellicose and out of touch with the world and the people in its own country while our economy was bleeding to death.

"For everyone who cares for this land and its people, it was a frightening and depressing experience. We have still not recovered from that speech," Dr Slabbert said.

'Dismantling' of Apartheid

MB031617 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1611 GMT 3 Feb 86

[Text] House of Assembly, February 3, SAPA — Apartheid was, as the state president had said, an outdated concept, but it had to be made an outdated practice as well, the leader of the opposition, Dr van Zyl Slabbert, said today.

Moving a motion of no confidence in the cabinet, he said the dismantling of apartheid was the first step towards the politics of negotiation in South Africa.

The second was to create a conducive climate for such negotiation, and the third was to actually enter into negotiation.

Most of the state president's suggestions in his speech at the opening of Parliament would have the effect of creating a conducive climate, but it was futile to try to do this, or to talk, as long as the structure of apartheid remained intact.

Only the government could dismantle apartheid.

"They put it on the statue books: Only they can get it off." Dr Slabbert said this programme he was outlining was one he had arrived at after talks with a wide range of people, including the state president, the ANC, heads of the South African security forces, the UDF [United Democratic Front], government ministers and members of the Conservative Party.

"I am not making these suggestions because this is what I want to see, but because I think this is the area in which we will get the politics of negotiation off the ground," he said.

Dr Slabbert said apartheid "refers to laws."

The essence of apartheid was a denial of freedom of choice on the basis of race or ethnicity, this basis being entrenched in laws such as the Population Registration Act, the Separate Amenities Act and the Group Areas Act.

The scrapping of these laws would restore freedom of choice, and under these circumstances the government would have removed what the ANC and others cited as the cause for their commitment to violence and the armed struggle.

They would then be able to operate legally and peacefully in South Africa.

To legalise the ANC was not to legalise violence. Such a move would in fact "get them away" from violence.

Dr Slabbert said that when he tried to decide what the "informing principle" of South Africa's regional policy was, the only answer he was able to come up with was a "total onslaught model."

When he asked what the threat was, the answer that was given was "Russian imperialism," and that the agent for this threat was the ANC.

And when he asked what the ANC was, the only answer was that it was an external group of people controlled and funded by Moscow, engaging in acts of terror.

The reality, however, was not as simple as that.

It was "the most short-sighted thing this government can do for the whites of South Africa" to try to identify the ANC as an "external" group rather than one which had internal support.

The government's regional policy was founded on a principle that relied on a threat to internal stability, and this had to recognised if any movement towards reform was to succeed.

The Russians did not want to get rid of apartheid. To them it was the most useful phenomenon in the whole of southern Africa, and it formed their entire approach to the region.

The government should ask itself why a body such as the Federated Chamber of Industries [FCI] should find it necessary to draw up, as it recently did, a charter laying down political goals such as freedom of movement, equal access to public services and freedom of association.

By doing this the FCI was saying to the government that its politics were making it impossible for the economy to recover, and that these politics would have to change.

Dr Slabbert also said the government had repeatedly shown it did not care "two hoots" for Parliament, regarding it as a "political laundry machine to wash out its legislative programme".

He said he had been laughed at overseas over the issue of Vaz diaries, documents which allegedly revealed that South Africa knowingly broke the Nkomati Accord with Mozambique.

People overseas had no doubt as to the authenticity of the diaries, said Dr Slabbert, but he was forced to say he had no idea of whether they were true or not, as his own government had not informed Parliament.

The issues raised in the diaries were "important questions that have to be clarified in Parliament."

"If they are true, we have been fools, sitting here and being misinformed," he said.

Dr Slabbert said the dilemma of reform was that it had to take account of the law of diminishing returns. If it took place in a way which merely generated demands for more reforms, the government would only find itself constantly trying to catch up with history.

The key question was whether the government intended to base its new constitutional dispensation on race or ethnicity. If it did, "then we can forget it", said Dr Slabbert.

National Party MP Replies

MB031651 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1517 GMT 3 Feb 86

[Text] House of Assembly, Feb 3, SAPA — The leader of the opposition, Dr van Zyl Slabbert, had capitulated completely to the forces of the left, the minister of environmental affairs, Mr John Wiley, said today.

He was the first National Party speaker to react to Dr Slabbert's motion of no confidence started by expressing condolences with the families of all those who had died in the recent unrest and in acts of terror.

He challenged Dr Slabbert to say whether he would demand that the ANC give up violence should the proposed grand alliance against apartheid become a reality and the PFP a member of it.

"It is strange that those who complain about terrorism the world over always exclude the ANC and SWAPO," Mr Wiley said. "Terrorism of whatever nature should fill civilised men with abhorrence."

Should the state president's offer to South Africa's neighbours to create a security secretariat be turned down and terrorism continue, "South Africa will not hesitate to defend its people wherever necessary despite the cries that might come from outside and inside (the country).

"We shall be just like Israel," he said.

To Dr Slabbert he could only say "welcome home" as the most travelled leader of the opposition in history.

"He has been to Lusaka to see (Oliver) Tambo ... and may I ask him if he saw Joe Slovo there?

"He has seen Hawke in Australia and he went to Maputo to see Machel ...

"Name a single critic of South Africa and the leader of the opposition has been there to see him.

"Let me remind him of the old adage: By your friends shall you be known.

"What we have seen here was a total surrender to the forces of the left today."

Dr Slabbert's clear duty had been to be at his home in South Africa to attempt to calm the troubled waters of last year. When the government needed to harness all the talent of the land, where was Dr Slabbert?

There was a stark contrast between Dr Slabbert and his predecessor, Sir de Villiers Graaff.

"Sir de Villiers could be relied on in matters of national security and he never parlied with terrorists and never let South Africa down," Mr Wiley said.

He said the state president's speech on Friday had indicated the evolutionary steps needed to be taken to a negotiated future for South Africa.

"We have to come to terms with the realities and must offer the people of South Africa something better than the radicals.

"South Africans that reject this offer for a new future will never be forgiven by the generations to come.

"It is not for us in the National Party to satisfy the ANC and other radicals. They want surrender and power. They want the reins of government in their own South African police and defence force.

"They want to steal from others what they covet for themselves, they want money from the West and weapons from the East.

"That is what has happened when terrorist cliques take power in Africa," Mr Wiley said.

Nel Speaks on CP Policies

MB031644 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1644 GMT 3 Feb 86

[Text] House of Assembly, Feb 3 SAPA — There was no doubt that more apartheid as advocated by the Conservative Party [CP] would increase the revolutionary climate in South Africa, the deputy minister of information, Mr Louis Nel, said today.

Speaking in the no-confidence debate, Mr Nel said there was also no doubt that the CP, with its policies, had become a danger to the country.

The future of all South Africa's peoples could only be secured through negotiation. It could not be secured by military force, only goodwill.

"The reason why the revolutionaries could not succeed in South Africa is because of the strength of moderate blacks."

The policy of the CP was still-born and under that government the revolutionaries would get stronger. The fact was that the CP's policy was totally unacceptable and, if implemented, would launch South Africa "on a very dangerous road."

"We must talk with moderate leaders. This is the reality facing us," Mr Nel said.

It was clear that one could not implement a constitutional system without the consensus of other groups involved. The CP had a "non-policy" which would not succeed.

MP on Ministers' Absence

MB031709 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1558 GMT 3 Feb 86

[Text] House of Delegates, February 3, SAPA — The absence of cabinet ministers responsible for apartheid legislations during the no confidence debate in the House of Delegates was tantamount to contempt of the house, the Reverend Edward Manikkam, opposition Solidarity MP for Rylands, said today.

In the debate he said the House of Delegates was part of the central parliament and ministers should be present.

They should be present not only to hear what was being said of their handling of legislations but also to account to the house just as they did to the white House of Assembly, he said, adding that he regarded this as a matter of serious concern.

Mr Manikkam said the time had come for Indian and Coloured ministers in the main cabinet presently without portfolios to be given portfolios.

The argument that they were not yet experienced was not acceptable, he said.

Mr Manikkam said ordinary white MP's without prior experience became ministers or deputy ministers but when it came to Indians the old story was that they lacked experience.

"The whole system is laughable," he said.

Referring to the state president, Mr P.W. Botha's opening of Parliament speech that South Africa had outgrown apartheid, Mr Manikkam said it would be a sad day if Mr Botha were to replace "outdated" apartheid with "postdated" refined apartheid.

NRP Welcomes Botha Speech

MB040548 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English
0500 GMT 4 Feb 86

[Text] The member of Parliament for Durban Point, Mr Vause Raw, said the New Republic Party [NRP] welcomes the state president's declaration of intent.

Speaking during the no-confidence debate, he said that the state president's proposed national statutory council to be created for negotiation between blacks and all interested groups was a step towards bringing blacks into Parliament. Mr Raw called for an alliance or coalition government across color and party lines.

House of Representative MP on Tricameral System

MB031739 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1500 GMT 3 Feb 86

[Text] The leader of the opposition in the House of Representatives, Mr Dennis la Cruz, said in his motion of no confidence that the first year of the tricameral parliamentary system had been a failure because it had been of no benefit to the man in the street. The abolition of Section 16 of the Immorality Act and the Mixed Marriages Act had not been an achievement of the tricameral system because these laws had been redundant. Their abolition had also not done anything to change the polarization which still existed in South Africa society, Mr de la Cruz said.

Mandela Reportedly Rejects Botha Offer of Freedom

AU032109 Paris AFP in English 1856 GMT 3 Feb 86

[Text] Johannesburg, Feb 3 (AFP) — Jailed South African nationalist leader Nelson Mandela has rejected President Pieter Botha's offer to free him in exchange for two Soviet dissidents "with the contempt it deserves", his wife Winnie said here today.

On her arrival here after visiting Mr. Mandela in Cape Town's Pollsmoor Prison, Mrs. Mandela said her husband had dismissed Mr. Botha's offer as "not serious" and had not discussed it further during her visit.

On Friday, during his opening of Parliament speech in Cape Town, Mr. Botha linked Mr. Mandela's release on compassionate grounds with that of two Soviet dissidents and a South African soldier captured last year in Angola.

He proposed talks with Moscow on freeing Soviet dissidents Andre Sakharov and Anatoly Shcharansky, and Captain Wynand du Toit captured during a South African raid deep in Angola last year.

Mrs. Mandela said this was merely a ploy. If the South African Government was serious about compassion, she said, it would first release Oscar Mpetha, 87, who is serving a five-year term on charges of terrorism.

Mr. Mpetha, who is in bad health and confined to a wheelchair, is a founder member of the United Democratic Front (UDF), South Africa's largest anti-apartheid grouping which is close to the African National Congress (ANC).

Mrs. Mandela dismissed rumours that the South African Government was looking for a pretext to release her husband, who is life president of the ANC. He has been serving a life sentence for sabotage since 1964.

Further Reaction to President's Parliament Speech

MB030434 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1552 GMT 2 Feb 86

[Text] Umtata, Feb 2, SAPA — Transkei's president, Chief Kaiser Matanzima, said today he hoped the whole of South Africa would consider the implications of the speech by the state president, Mr P.W. Botha to Parliament in which he outlined "steps ... to normalise relations in this country."

"I wish to congratulate the state president for his courageous, insistent attitude in the policy-making of his government and extend my highest felicitations to him and his government for steps they have taken to normalise relations in this country," He said.

"We are economically one unit and should South Africa suffer economic strangulation we shall be in the same boat, I have no doubt that the whole of black South Africa will take this opportunity to consider the implications which have been made by President Botha in his offer to blacks to come forward and make proposals for sharing power with the white people.

"All serious minded people, all peace loving people, will certainly support President Botha in his efforts to bring about peace and stability in southern Africa," President Matanzima said.

KwaNdebele Government

MB311903 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1813 GMT 31 Jan 86

[Text] Siyabuswa, KwaNdebele, Jan 31, SAPA — The government of Kwandebele expresses its appreciation towards the state president for the great emphasis he has put on the upliftment of the general standard of living of the black people of South Africa, a spokesman for the chief minister's office said today.

"There are also various problems the state president addressed which were the cause of many differences and disputes in the past, Chief Simon Skosana said. The finalisation of matters like citizenship, freehold for blacks, participation in the processes of decision making and influx control will contribute to much goodwill amongst the various people in the country. The seriousness of the state president to find solutions to the unemployment problems, which had a great effect on KwaNdebele, is also highly appreciated.

"Because the safety of people and the maintenace of law and order is so important to the government of KwaNdebele, it shares the state president's concern to maintain and preserve a free and peaceful South Africa.

"The extension of the powers of the self-governing national states is also welcomed because this would enable these governments to develop their human and other resources to its full potential. The national statutory council referred to by the state president on which various leaders will serve, may also contribute to speed up the constitutional processes in South Africa," Mr Skosana said.

Attridgeville Mayor

MB312022 Johannesburg Domestic Service in Zulu
1600 GMT 31 Jan 86

[Text] Mr Seluma, the mayor of Attridgeville, in an interview with our reporter in Johannesbrug, Mr Nkosi, has expressed his reactions to President Botha's parliamentary address:

[Begin recording — in English] [Seluma] In a nutshell I would say that President P.W. Botha's speech — most of the, you know, the things which were expected that the president will cover them this morning. [Sentence as heard] He has not said anything. I do not know whether, perhaps his private secretary might have given the state president a wrong speech. Perhaps that could be the problem.

[Nkosi] The state president also mentioned the formation of the national statutary council to include urban as well as national state leaders on an advisory capacity. Do you think this is a good step in that blacks are taking part in the highest decision-making level?

[Seluma] Anybody which will involve, if we are still going advise, if we are still expected to be an advisory capacity. It is meaningless. To us he can just forget it.

[Nkosi] What do you think are most thorniest issues affecting the blacks at present?

[Seluma] At present, I expected today that the state president was going to cover, you know, specially the question of Group Areas Act. It is very, very important. And also the question of an influx control. It is not yet clearly defined.

[Nkosi] What about issues such as the pass law and education?

[Seluma] Eh, well when it comes to pass laws, the state president said there will be something like citizenship for all persons, but that still needs, you know eh, explanation. [end recording]

Bureau for Racial Affairs

MB030955 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0950 GMT 3 Feb 86

[Text] Pretoria, Feb 3, SAPA — The opening address by the state president, Mr P.W. Botha, to Parliament on Friday contained a "narrative of failures and disappointments" (verhaal van mislukkings en teleurstellings), under a dispensation of which the South African Bureau for Racial Affairs (SABRA) had warned from the beginning "would lead to disaster for all," SABRA said today.

Prof C.W.H. Boshoff, chairman of SABRA, said in a statement attempts to get blacks into the President's Council had failed. The so-called "forum" had also failed, he said.

Hence, it was apparent that attempts had been made to launch a national statutory council. Consequently, it appeared further that:

— "Apartheid had served its purpose;"
— Influx control had failed;
— Unrest and the emergency situation continued;
— The external onslaught was being intensified;
— There was no let-up in the present "economic misery;" and
— There was "no sight or sound of an imaginative future plan."

Prof Boshoff said the fundamental weakness in the political system and the basic cause of all the "failures and set-backs" was the government's premise that South Africa was one country, with one nation, one citizenship and one constitution.

As long as this premise held, the blacks would continue to ask why political power was not in their hands.

If the new national statutory council did not provide an answer to this soon which satisfied the black leaders, it would also fail.

Prof Boshoff said black leaders were not interested in a collection of minorities and the protection of minorities. They saw this as something in which only whites were interested in, now that a black take-over was in sight.

Their choice was one man one vote, and all other arrangements (reelings) were interim arrangements.

Prof Boshoff said the fact that the question had not yet been answered of how a constitution should be drawn up whereby one group did not dominate another, was sufficient proof that it could not be answered, and that such a proviso would sooner or later have to be dropped.

The path the government had chosen left it with no other choice but to hand over power. In a unitary state this was unavoidable.

SABRA wished to point out that the Afrikaner people were a nation and could not be relegated by legislation to a "group." As a nation it was entitled to self-determination in its own country. As a minority group it would not be entitled to anything.

Prof Boshoff said the government's intention to restore one citizenship in the country, to review white immigration regulations, abolish influx control, and condemn all separation of races as discriminatory, "hacked" at the roots of the survival of the Afrikaner people and the survival of all other small nations.

"Strife, unrest and bloodshed will increase in the unitary state," he said. This scenario would have to be changed by accepting the idea of every nation being sovereign on its own ground under its own authority as a premise.

This would be a lasting basis for the peaceful coexistence of nations.

Pass Raid Carried Out During Botha Speech

MB031720 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1400 GMT 3 Feb 86

[Text] Johannesburg, Feb 3, SAPA — While the state president was announcing in Parliament that the government intended scrapping influx control measures, a pass raid was being carried out in Honeydew, north of Johannesburg.

"I thought it was rather ironic," said a Honeydew housewife.

The woman, who did not want to be identified, said for a few years they had had few problems in their area.

"But the past year we have been harassed. They are a very arrogant bunch," she said of the West Rand Administration Board [WRAB] officials who perform the pass raids.

She said at 11am on Friday, WRAB officials worked their way through Honeydew, checking the passes of black workers.

She was issued with a warning to get one of her workers passes in order at just about the time President Botha announced the government was drafting legislation to remove existing influx control measures.

Another Honeydew resident said WRAB officials came to her house at about 10am on Friday and issued her with a warning that she should have her domestic worker registered.

A WRAB spokesman said he had no knowledge of a house-to-house pass check on Friday morning. WRAB officials sat in on discussions with landowners of two plots in the Sandspruit area on Friday morning at the request of the Randburg municipality, because there were squatter families living illegally on the plots.

Pass Law Offenders Treated 'Leniently' in Durban

MB031732 Umtata Capital Radio in English
1700 GMT 3 Feb 86

[Text] Pass law offenders in Durban are reported to be being treated leniently in anticipation of the government's scrapping of the pass laws. Carmel Rickard has the details.

[Rickard] Durban's chief magistrate today said that pass law offenders in the city are not being taken to court any more, and existing cases are being withdrawn. This afternoon's *DAILY NEWS* quotes the chief prosecutor of Durban as saying that where people are found without documents, they were no longer arrested but were taken to the offices of cooperation and development board to apply for valid papers. He was insistent that even though the government plans to scrap the pass law system by 1 July, anyone without a pass will still have to apply for a new one in the interim. The police are also changing their practice on alleged pass law arrests and, according to a police official in Pretoria, they are arresting far fewer people than before.

Tutu-Slovo Meeting Alleged at Delmas Trial

MB290730 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1114 GMT 29 Jan 86

[Text] Delmas, Jan 29, SAPA — Details of an alleged meeting between Bishop Desmond Tutu and a commander of Umkhonto we Sizwe [Spear of the Nation], Joe Slovo, emerged in the Delmas treason trial today.

The trial of 22 men, mostly from the Vaal Triangle, continued behind closed doors as a second former ANC member was called by the state to testify on the nature of the alleged ANC/UDF [United Democratic Front] conspiracy to overthrow the South African Government.

The witness said he was present at the Zambian International Airport when Joe Slovo met Bishop Tutu and Bishop Tutu's wife. The meeting took place in 1984.

However, it was a secret meeting and the witness was not present during any discussions.

He went on to tell the other meetings between South Africans and ANC representatives in Lusaka.

A member of the Motor Assembly Component Workers Union of South Africa (MACWUSA), Mr Denis Neer, and a Mr Thozamile Botha met representatives of the South African Congress of Trade Union (SACTU) and the International Labour Organisation. He did not say when this meeting took place.

He added that a person called Klaas de Jonge, who was an ANC member working inside South Africa, brought firearms into the country. He said he was responsible for loading Mr de Jonge's car with the firearms.

The witness also told the court the UDF worked hand-in-hand with the ANC and that, when he was arrested in February last year, he was in the country to give crash courses in the use of arms to UDF people.

He was to give the course in the vicinity of Port Elizabeth and Cape Town.

The crash courses were to show people living inside South Africa how to use AK's, hand grenades and limpet mines.

The witness said he was arrested on February 22 last year near Kimberley station while searching for a UDF representative.

National Servicemen Injured in Attacks

Grenade Attack

MB032045 Johannesburg SAPA in English
2041 GMT 3 Feb 86

[Text] Cape Town, Feb 3, SAPA — Four national servicemen were injured when an unidentified man threw a grenade into their parked buffel in Cape Town's township of Guguletu tonight.

A police spokesman said the buffel, with a driver and six soldiers in it, had been on a "low-profile" patrol when the attack took place.

At about 6pm a man walked up to the vehicle, which had its hood open, and lobbed a grenade into it before running off.

Most of the troops jumped from the vehicle when the grenade landed.

The shocked driver, after checking the injured men, drove them to 2 Military Hospital, Wynberg.

A police manhunt is underway but by late tonight no arrests had been made, the spokesman said.

He said shrapnel had hit one soldier in both legs, his side and back. Two other were also hit by shrapnel — one in his elbow and the other in his arm.

The fourth injury occurred when a soldier jumped from the vehicle and injured his foot.

The police spokesman said the troops had been stationed at the Wingfield Military Base.

A spokesman for the South African Defence Force in Pretoria tonight identified the three men with superficial shrapnel injuries as: L/Cpl N.J. Ohlsson, 27, Pvt A.R. Armstrong, 28, and Rfn [Rifleman] H.J. Cronje, 28.

They are all in a satisfactory condition. The soldier with the injured foot was not named.

Petrol Bomb Attack by 'Mob'

MB040911 Umtata Capital Radio in English
0900 GMT 4 Feb 86

[Text] A national serviceman has been badly burned in a petrol bomb attack in Durban. Airman (Kevin Nel) has suffered severe burns on his face and arms after his car was stoned and set alight by a mob of about 40 people. He was unable to open his seatbelt after the car had been petrol-bombed. His mother, (Daphne Steyn) says her son was traveling through the Pinetown area when he came across the mob. She says a bakkie [pickup truck] traveling in front of (Kevin's) car was stoned by a crowd but managed to get away. Police have said they are investigating but no arrests have been made.

Mamelodi Woman Killed After Policeman's Funeral

MB031139 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1138 GMT 3 Feb 86

[Text] Pretoria, Feb 3, SAPA — A 24-year-old Mamelodi woman was killed when police fired birdshot at a group that allegedly attacked police patrol vehicles in Mamelodi on Saturday afternoon.

The incident occurred after the funeral service of a Mamelodi police sergeant, Mr Zensile Makhudu, who was killed in a grenade attack more than a week ago.

The woman died on the way to hospital.

Mr Makhudu died at the H.F. Verwoerd Hospital on January 24, a day after he was injured in a grenade attack.

Unrest Flares in Soshanguve; Over 100 Arrested

MB040907 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0902 GMT 4 Feb 86

[Text] Ga-Rankuwa, Feb 4, SAPA — A policeman's house was petrol-bombed last night as violence erupted in Soshanguve, near Mabopane.

Youths erected roadblocks and barricades of burning tyres, preventing commuters from going to work as early as 4am.

A police spokesman in Pretoria said that students at most schools in the township failed to attend classes yesterday because of the roadblocks.

More than 100 people have so far been arrested for public violence.

Another 37 People Detained Under Emergency

MB312006 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1559 GMT 31 Jan 86

[Excerpt] Pretoria, Jan 31, SAPA — Another 37 people were detained under the emergency regulations in the past week, according to the weekly police lists of detainees released in Pretoria today.

According to the lists, this brings the total number of detentions since the state of emergency was declared on July 21 last year to 6873.

A police spokesman said today 335 people were still being held. At the end of last week the figure stood at 351.

Police Issue Unrest Situation Reports 3-4 Feb

3 Feb

MB031728 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1707 GMT 3 Feb 86

[Text] Pretoria, Feb 3, SAPA — The SAP 7pm unrest situation report:

In Soweto this morning a mob of arsonists set fire to a private house, causing damage. No arrests or injuries were reported.

At Kagiso on the West Rand, this morning a mob of arsonists set fire to schoolbooks at the Porslit and Khamahelo schools causing damage.

In the same area this morning, a mob of arsonists hurled a petrol bomb at a private vehicle causing extensive damage. No arrests or injuries were reported.

At Soweto, in the Eastern Province, this morning a mob of blacks stoned a private delivery vehicle, causing damage.

In the same area a mob also threw a petrol bomb at a private vehicle causing extensive damage. In the same area a mob of arsonists hurled a petrol bomb at a police patrol, as well as a water-pump station. Minor damage was caused.

In Mohlakeng on the West Rand, a mob of arsonists set fire to tyres in the community hall causing minor damage. The fire was extinguished and one black male was arrested.

4 Feb

MB040634 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0633 GMT 4 Feb 86

[Text] Pretoria, Feb 4, SAPA — The following is the 8am unrest report issued by the police directorate of public relations in Pretoria.

"The following incidents of unrest were reported overnight:

"At KwaZakele near Port Elizabeth arsonists demolished a bus. A black man was seriously injured by shotgun fire when a mob stoned and petrolbombed a police vehicle.

"At Soshanugve in the northern Transvaal arsonists demolished a bus and extensively damaged two private vehicles. A policeman was slightly injured when his home was set alight. No-one was arrested.

At Claremont near Durban on three occasions police had to use tearsmoke and shotgun fire when their vehicles were stoned. No-one was arrested or reported injured.

"At Langa near Cape Town arsonists demolished a private vehicle.

"At the railway station in Krugersdorp the SAP dispersed a mob when they gathered illegally with tearsmoke and shotgun fire. Eight men were arrested. No-one was reported injured."

Ends report.

Press Examines Current Issues, Problems

MB020454 [Editorial Report] **Campaign To Sell Reforms**
Political correspondent David Braun reports on the front page of Johannesburg *THE STAR* in English on 1 February that "the Government has embarked on an aggressive campaign to hard-sell the new reform initiatives at home and abroad. President Botha launched the campaign last night with prime time talks on black television and radio channels appealing personally to the man-in-the-street to join him in negotiating the structures 'everyone desires.'" The next phase will begin tomorrow "when a national advertising campaign is launched in all the country's major newspapers." The campaign is being directed by Deputy Information Minister Louis Nel.

Changes in Unemployment Benefits

"Changes to unemployment insurance legislation are expected to come before Parliament early in the coming session," a report on page 4 notes. A draft bill, which deals mainly with technical changes to improve the administration of the Unemployment Insurance Fund and processes for paying benefits, has been proposed. "Political sources said the Government viewed the amendments with some urgency and they were likely to be introduced within the first two weeks of Parliament."

1986 Union Situation

In a preview of industrial relations in 1986 on the same page, Sheryl Raine says that the mining industry seems set for an "action-packed year." The National Union of Mineworkers' (NUM) membership has increased significantly since last year's strike, particularly at mines where the union had not been well represented. It is likely that the NUM will clash with the white Council of Mining Unions over job reservation, Raine says. Turning to the general union situation, Raine says that "all the ingredients are available for a monstrous clash of interests in Natal between Cosatu [Congress of South African Unions] and Chief Mangusuthu Buthelezi's Inkatha. With Inkatha threatening to enter the trade union field in a big way, cut-throat inter-union competition and fierce political battles inside and outside the factories cannot be ruled out."

STAR on Botha Speech

In an editorial on President Botha's speech at the opening of Parliament on page 8, *THE STAR* says "there were tantalising signs of hope that progress will be possible in this crucial parliamentary session." In the speech, President Botha "strongly rededicated himself to the National Party's reform programme." However, "that is the problem with it." "Mr Botha, rooted in Nationalist dogma, failed to break loose from the fetters of the past. He tinkered where he should have built afresh." His proposal of a national statutory council for blacks "falls woefully short of what is required." "For South Africans," the editorial concludes, "Mr Botha has not come nearly close enough to meeting the needs of today. We can only hope that he conveyed enough good intent to the outside world to give him a chance to do better."

Delays in Reforms

In his "Political Commentary" on the same page, David Braun writes that the government is asking for time to put its promises and statements on reform into effect in its argument to international bankers for an extension to pay the country's debt. The reform program outlined in these promises is "impressive," and commits the country "to one citizenship, universal suffrage and one South Africa. People of all race groups are to take part in decision-making in the highest structures." These structures will allow each group "maximum autonomy" over its own affairs, but call for power sharing on matters of common concern. A great deal of legislation will be required to implement this program and "bureaucratic and other delays have resulted in a number of reforms losing their impact." If the government fails to avoid lengthy delays, "it may find itself so far behind the level of expectations and demands for change that its considerable initiatives might even be counter-productive."

SAIRR To 'Break Down' Barriers

A report by Stan Kennedy on page 10 discusses the South African Institute of Race Relations' (SAIRR) efforts to recover its original mission to carry out research and fact-finding studies in an effort to "break down social barriers between the races." The institute plans to augment its surveys and newsletters with meetings and luncheons "where businessmen and businesswomen, church leaders and trade unionists of different race groups can come together and discuss and become more aware of the racial problems facing the country."

No Market Reaction to Botha Speech

"The various local financial markets showed absolutely no reaction to President Botha's opening of Parliament speech yesterday with the speech being described as completely neutral — being neither discouraging nor particularly inspiring," Duncan Collings reports on page 11. World financial markets also showed very little reaction to the speech. "President Botha's speech contained little fresh economic or political factors to influence the rand either way, but some limited response may be seen next week after deeper analysis," Collings adds.

Protest Over Passbook Changes

Johannebsurg *THE WEEKLY MAIL* in English for 31 January-6 February carries a report on its front page which notes that the government's plan to replace passbooks for blacks with an ID all South Africans must carry "has brought a storm of protest from pass law experts," who predict the changes "will cause chaos, plunge the country deeper into debt and result in an outcry over the possibility of compulsory fingerprinting of everyone in the country."

Ciskei Evictions

Another report on the same page notes that "Ciskei's life president, Lennox Sebe, has found a new way to deal with dissenting communities. He takes entire villages — lock, stock and barrel and without any warning — and dumps them across the border." Some weeks ago, 15 families in the village of Welcomehood were transported across the border and this week similar measures were taken against the village of Kuni, whose population is estimated to range form 2,500 to 10,000. Kuni residents had to leave behind their houses, stock, and crops and "the move represents a major headache for South African officials who now have to provide for thousands of people who have no place to go." Trouble between Kuni residents and Ciskei authorities arose when headmen imposed on the village collected money for various projects, none of which ever materialized. Ciskei said the villagers "had set up their own authority — apparently a reference to a residents' association recently founded in Kuni."

Objections to SRC Constitution

Sefako Nyaka reports on page 2 that "students who elected Student Representative Councils (SRCS) this week at several black high schools used a constitution approved by pupils, teachers and parents at a student/parent/community meeting in Soweto last year." However the Department of Education and Training "took issue with applying the same constitution to all schools — and with the way that constitution defines the form and function of SRCS." Gerrit Viljoen, minister of education and development aid, has said "any attempt to impose an external uniform system of student representation on all schools would be 'unwise and impracticable.' " According to a spokesman for the Soweto Parents Crisis Committee, the department had three main objections to the SRC constitution: " 'that students do not run the school, that SRCS don't affiliate to political organisations and that they do not liaise with the SRCS of other schools.' "

Western Cape Return to School

In a report on the return to school in the western Cape on the same page, Moira Levy notes that student action committees representing the Western Cape Students Organization "Resolved at a meeting this week to continue the alternative education programme begun during last year's lengthy boycott." Naseegh Jaffer, the western Cape interim organizer of the United Democratic Front, which backed the call for students to return to school said " 'students, parents and teachers have begun to demand democratic control over our schools. There will be a crucial struggle in the next four months by students for the right to meet in school grounds, to elect democratic representatives and to discuss issues of relevance to a peoples' education.' "

Transkeians Detained

"Five prominet Transkeians who were investigating the suspected police involvement in the murder of a student leader have been detained for the second time in recent months on the orders of the outgoing Transkei president, Chief Kaiser Matanzima," Patrick Laurence reports on page 5. Two of the detained men, Dumisa and Lungisile Ntsebeza, were previously detained and banished to remote parts of Transkei when they began to investigate the death of Bathandwa Ndondo, but had their banishment order set aside by the Transkei Supreme Court, pending judgment on the outcome of an application on the legality of the order brought by Dumisa Ntsebeza.

Boycott at Bophuthatswana University

Duncan Innes reports on page 4 that the Bophuthaswana's governemnt's deportation of 10 University of Bophuthatswana staff members and the refusal to admit 36 students, including the entire SRC, "could lead to a campus boycott when the term begins in three weeks." In a statement, the expelled staff members "accused the Bophuthatswana government of resorting to 'cowardly intimidation' " and said their expulsions were likely to lead to continued unrest among the students.

Oudtshoorn Affadavits

"The last affidavits recorded by Molly Blackburn and Brian Bishop — sworn statements alleging police brutality and the torture of children in the Oudtshoorn township of Bongolethu — were released in Cape Town, less than a month after the two were killed in a car crash," Moria Levy reports on page 5. The affadavits contain statements from Oudtshoorn residents who were among the 450 arrested last November during SADF-police raids. A statement by a 14 year old alleges that police fired teargas into closed cells, and a 12-year-old girl claims she was shot in the back by police. In a report accompanying the affadvits, Di Bishop said detainees had not received proper medical treatment and criticized the " 'increasingly repressive measures' that have been used by the Security Forces to deal with the violence that has been increasing in the township since last July."

Nonracial Journalists Union

"A new non-racial journalists' union, aligning itself with the 'progressive democratic movement' in South Africa, is due to be launched soon," an article on page 6 reports. Supporters said the move was a result of dissatisfaction with the two existing unions, the Media Workers Association of South Africa and the South African Society of Journalists. The new union's relationship with these unions and with the Congress of South African Trade

Unions is still to be determined.

Court Case Over Soviet Flag

Mike Lowe reports on the same page that eight people have appeared before the Cradock Magistrates Court in connection with a Soviet flag that was displayed at an eastern Cape funeral last year. The eight are charged under the Internal Security Act which prohibits furthering the aims of a banned organization.

UDF workshop

An article on page 7 notes that at a national workshop of United Democratic Front (UDF) affiliates and area committees based in white areas, which was held in Johannesburg last weekend, "eighty delegates representing six regions met to discuss ways of expanding the UDF's presence in the white areas and of strengthening non-racialism." Delegates condemned the detention of UDF leaders after they had met with the ANC in Sweden and called on the Progressive Federal Party, businessmen, and the National Convention Movement, which have all met with the ANC, to demand their release. They also called for the unbanning of the ANC and other banned organizations and the release of Nelson Mandela and other political prisoneers.

Causes of Crisis Not Addressed

"One senses a whiff of returning complacency after the anxieties of 1985," Allister Sparks says on the same page. "Gold is on the rise again, the rand is recovering, the stock exchange is looking up, Dr Fritz Leutwiler sounds optimistic about rescheduling our foreign debt repayments, the unrest seems to be subsiding, the black kids have gone back to school, the government has responded to ANC insurgency by putting the heat on Lesotho and getting a more compliant regime installed there that is closing off that stubborn little country to activists, and the United States may give aid to our old friend Jonas Savimbi which will get us off the hook once and for all on Angola and Namibia." However, "the crisis of 1985" was not caused by the collapse of the rand, the decline in the price of gold, or the international banks' refusal to roll over short-term loans. It was not caused by the ANC or the Jonathan government in Lesotho. Instead, "it was caused by the massive alienation of our black population, and aggravated by the brutality of the security forces as they tried to crush the black outburst instead of addressing its causes." The government continues to ignore the causes of black anger "because it does not acknowledge that such anger exists" and believes "the trouble is being instigated from outside South Africa." If the government believes there is no mass black discontent, then it also believes no radical changes in racial policy are needed and adjustments will be enough. If the government maintains this attitude, Sparks says, unrest will flare again which "could make everything that happened in 1985 look like a Sunday school picnic."

NCM-ANC Talks

Anton Harber reports on page 11 that Jules Browde, the leader of the National Convention Movement (NCM), who recently met with the ANC in Lusaka, "said he felt further such meetings — hopefully next month — were 'certainly warranted.' " Browde added that while the ANC has not come out in favor of a national convention, " 'at least they haven't rejected it.' " "Asked if the ANC had objected to the participation of Inkatha in the NCM, he said it was mentioned as a factor." Browde also said that while the NCM has so far not been successful in getting support from the United Democratic Front, " 'we are working on it.' "

Farm, Domestic Workers

"An official inquiry into the employment conditions of farm labourers and domestic workers — dubbed 'urgent' by the Minister of Manpower when it was launched more than three years ago — has come under attack for not yet having made its findings public," Moira Levy reports on the same page. "The National Committee Against Removals (NCAR) has accused it of procrastinating, and has urged it give priority to bringing farm and domestic workers under protection of the law." The NCAR has called for minimum wages, maximum working hours, and the right to organize trade unions for farm and domestic workers.

Inflation 'Really Bad News'

Reg Rumney says on page 13 that "the really bad news" on the South African economic scene is inflation. Inflation rose by 2 percent from November to December and "a number of nasty price rises for specific goods and services waits in the wings this year." "The blame cannot be passed off on the obvious bogey of imported inflation due to the weak rand, because, economists point out, food prices contributed a great deal to the December month-on-month surge." A continuing high inflation rate "will put in question how much longer the Reserve Bank can keep holding down interests rates, now relatively low" and "dull the competitive edge a weak rand has given our exports, and nullify one of the benefits of having a weak currency."

Pondo-Zulu Fighting

In a report on fighting between Pondos and Zulus on the Natal south coast, Roger Smith and Billy Paddock report on page 14 that Errol Haarhoff, a planner from Natal University and an expert on informal squatter settlements, believes the fighting resulted from more than a tribal clash and that " 'we are going to see a lot more conflict in the squatter communities because these communities live on the border of urban areas' " where there are severe shortages of facilities and fierce competition for work. " 'Tribal allegiance was merely a rallying point,' " under which lay "a much deeper, basic struggle for meagre resources." In a related article on the next page, Paddock and Smith report that they were told by one Zulu man: " 'I haven't got a job but there are Pondos who are working there. They must go back to Transkei.' " Another Zulu said: " 'I am coming to kill the Pondos because I don't like them. They must go because there is no place for a Zulu to make a house.'

Botha Speech Reviewed

Johannesburg *THE SUNDAY STAR* in English on 2 February carries a John MacLennan analysis of President Botha's Friday speech on page 2, which says if Botha's words "are accepted at face value it means the Government is prepared to scrap all apartheid measures and President Botha has finally crossed the Rubicon to a land of full power-sharing. The question is... can he?" When asked if Botha means what he seemed to mean, Deputy Minister Louis Nel said: " 'This is a commitment to power-sharing. We are talking about a new South Africa. Apartheid is finished and klaar [completely finished]. It will be an open-ended agenda. If you ask me whether subjects like the Group Areas Act are up for discussion, then the answer is "yes". This is the way we must go if we want to reach agreement with the blacks.' " MacLennan notes: "It is important that the plan receive backing from local blacks, and here the initiative is already picking up problems because all the independent homeland leaders have welcomed it warmly, and it seems near impossible that the so-called real leaders in the black community will be prepared to accept a bill of goods which is being lauded by the so-called sell-outs." KwaZulu Chief Gatsha Buthelezi has made it plain Botha "will have to provide real content to the plan if it is to work," and "one view is that President Botha has gone as far as he intends to go this session; that he will call a snap general election during the second half of the year and seek a mandate for even further change." Professor Marinus Wiechers, a constitutional law expert at the University of South Africa, commented that Botha is no talking "about human rights and dignity and sovereignty of the law. It is a vital shift in emphasis."

STAR Prints Reactions

On the same page *THE SUNDAY STAR* prints capsulized reactions to the speech. It quotes the United Democratic Front as saying: "The proposals for a national statutory council including the planned RSC's [regional service councils] will fail because not only were they undemocratically conceived, but they will represent the coming together of rejected apartheid bodies with no legitimacy. His proposal regarding citizenship and influx control falls far short of meeting the demand for full participation in the governing of our country. His speech is replete with intentions and the National Party history does not lend itself to trust. The country's present crisis requires immediate action." The Transvaal Indian Congress warned that the speech "contains the seeds of further political and economic turmoil," and said: " 'Attempts to extend (South African) citizenship to blacks while at the same time giving more powers to the homelands is a contradiction in terms.' " The Free Market Foundation said perhaps the speech should be called the " 'Real Rubicon' " and added: " 'The extent to which the commitments...on key issues amount to real reform will depend of their unambiguous and purposeful implementation.' " The National Union of South African Students said " '...while he glibly announces that apartheid is no more, the daily experience of black South Africans calls him a liar. It becomes crucial that concerned South Africans look to other quarters, the popular black political organisations, for real solutions to South Africa's conflict.' " The South African Council of Churches said: " 'We note with satisfaction that the Government has responded to the pressures from within South Africa, as well as from abroad, but we have to point out that it is meaningless to talk of equal education, without equal political rights, or title deeds without making land available.' " Chief Patrick Mphephu, state president of Venda, said changes addressed in the speech represented fundamental shifts in government policy and " 'only the cynically naive or the politically dishonest would dismiss them as cosmetic.' "

Laws Perceived as 'Bad'

A report on page 4 says that Justice Gert Coetzer, deputy judge president of the Transvall and senior judge of the Transvaal division of the Supreme Court, told a radio interviwer that many perceive the laws in South Africa to be " 'thoroughly bad' " and "what was needed in South Africa was some sort of Bill of Rights, which would place inviolable rights in the hands of the Supreme Court, not in those of the Government or the legislature."

Schools Could Open to All Races

Patrick Bulgar reports on page 6: "At least three elite Transvaal Government schools may be on the brink of admitting a limited number of pupils of all races — a development that would herald a major breakthrough for mixed education." The headmaster of one of the schools said he had sought permission from the Transvall Education Department "for a limited degree of racial mixing in classrooms," and the department reponse had left him "optimistic."

More Police Efficiency Urged

In the "Just Jon" column on page 13, Jon Qwelane says: "The swift arrests of those allegedly involved in the killing of two policemen in Westonaria are remarkable; the detentions came only hours after the butchery." The arrests demonstrate that the SAP is, "if nothing else, very efficient when dealing with those who may have harmed it directly." But he notes that there have been no arrests made in Chief Ampie Mayisa's murder, the killing of four anti-apartheid activists in the eastern Cape, the murder of attorney Griffiths Mxenge or his wife, or several other cases. "The common factor in all these unsolved cases is that the victims shared a passionate hatred for apartheid and its attendant injustice. Minister Louis le Grange's words to people attacking the police were tough. Would it be asking too much to expect him to likewise exhort his men to crack the above cases the same speedy way they did when their colleagues were killed?"

Mandela Offer 'Bizarre'

In an editorial on page 16, *THE STAR* says President Botha's offer to release Mandela is "intriguing, somewhat bizarre." It says Botha is right that it suits the ANC to keep Mandela in jail for "Mandela the myth is of far more potential value than Mandela the ageing politician at large." Botha should simply follow his own logic and release the man. "The gimmicks won't work, and imposing conditions yet again on Mandela's release makes it harder to do what he knows he must in the end."

Reform Plan 'Too Light'

A second editorial on the same page says Botha's reform plan is "too light for the forces it is up against," and "there must be strong doubts whether there is enough persuasive power in it to regain an initiative that has been slipping steadily from Government hands." "Black opinion is not in any mood to be fobbed off with advisory functions," it says, and "more direct political powers for blacks at national level should have been the starting point."

U.S. Target Audience of Speech

David Breier, in a column on page 16, says the audience targeted in President Botha's speech was really the United States and the West. "Fairly little new was said. But it was said with new inventiveness and PR flair that would do credit to Madison Avenue." The only new item in the speech, "essential to give it substance", was "the proposed national statutory council representing black communities including nonindependent homelands, as well as the Government."

Indian Coalition Examined

In another article on page 16 Breier comments that it would be a feather in the cap of Minister of Constitutional Developemnt and Panning Chris Heunis if the coalition between solidarity and the National People's Party (NPP) proceeds. "In the Indian

House, Solidarity has taken a consistently more 'left-wing' stance that the majority NPP, whoese leader, Mr Amichand Rajbansi, is a member of the cabinet and therefore of the Government." The more rightest stance of the NPP has been "attributed to the fact that it is in Government, while Solidarity has been in opposition. If the coalition succeeds, Solidarity will find itself sucked into the Government as well." The Indian House was the only one to reject Government-proposed legislation last year, mostly at the urging of Solidarity MP's the article says.

Conservative Look at Parliament

A.P. Treurnicht, leader of the Conservative Party (CP), says in a column on page 16 that the CP will increase its criticism of government action and aims and will "offer the only realistic and practicable alternative to political suicide: individual freedom for each nation on the basis of territorial self-determination," in Parliament this year. He notes the CP's self-confidence, "thanks to the clear swing away from the NP (National Party) and to the good results of the by-elections." He predicts the Progressive Federal Party will lose ground as the official opposition. He also says the NP has made far-freaching promises to the blacks, and adds: "If these promises are not fulfilled, renewed unrest can be expected; and if they are the exodus from the NP will be accelerated."

Gold Developement Booming

Jon Orpen reports on page 1 of the Finance section that the gold-mining industry is now pouring close to R4,500 million into new captial projects, "in what must be the most frenetic shaft-sinking and development spree since the discovery of the Witwatersrand gold fields in 1886." The "inference is that the major mining houses now feel the gold price is sufficiently stable — in fact, it is on a rising tack — to justify long-term advance planning." With escalation and inflation, the figure could reach more than R5,000 million by the time the current crop of shafts are commissioned.

Financial Rand Improves

John Spira comments on page 5 that "Diagonal Street's reaction to Rubicon 2 was muted on the local front. However, in the wake of the speech the financial rand moved up from 33.25c to 34c, indicating that overseas investors interpreted President Botha's pronouncements in a positive light."

Botha Speech 'Clever'

The "Sullivan on Sunday" column on page 3 of the Review section says there were two major disappontments in Botha's speech: "No overtures for talks with the ANC; no lifting of the State of Emergency." The Mandela offer was "clever politics" and "if you want a single phrase to categorise Rubicon II, I would settle for: a very clever little speech."

Black Reaction to Speech

Johannesburg *SUNDAY TIMES* in English on 2 February reports black reaction to Botha's speech on page 3 of its Extra section. Ntatho Motlana, "chairman of the Soweto Crisis Committee [as published] and an official of the Soweto Parents Association," said "unless all schools are open to all races, blacks will be convinced that discrimination still prevails." He added: " 'The less said of the rest of the speech, the better.' " Muntu Myeza, publicity secretary for the Azanian People's Organization, said: " 'Mr Botha has made a cunning shift of positions in that he has moved the conditions from Mandela's shoulders and placed them on the doorstep of the international world.' " He also said the speech was contradictory. " 'On one hand he declares that South Africa severed colonial ties 25 years ago, while indigenous people still regard his regime as a settler- colonialist one.' " Isaac Mogase, chairman of the Soweto Parents Crisis Committee, asked " 'Why does the President make these promises and deliberately leave out any mention of the Group Areas Act? There are many unanswered questions, such as the detained students and the lifting of the state of emergency in the townships. If the Government has to shift from apartheid and form a single education department, blacks must actively participate otherwise it will have no meaning.' "

TIMES Says Country Has Changed

In a front page opinion in the main section, the *SUNDAY TIMES* editor says: "When a National Party leader declares that apartheid is outdated and buys double-page advertising space to announce that he has taken the first step towards institutionlised power sharing, only the blind or the willfully perverse will persist in claiming that nothing has changed in the country." "The howls of protest from the neanderthal right and the cynicism from Lusaka were predicatable. They serve only to confirm that a reformer — obliged to navigate between standpatters and revolutionaries — is on the proper course."

ZAMBIA

UK Foreign Office Official Meets ANC in Lusaka

MB040545 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 4 Feb 86

[Text] Our Africa desk reports that the British Government has made its first formal contact with the ANC in Lusaka. According to a BBC report, an assistant under secretary of the British Foreign Office, Mr John Njohnson, is holding talks in Lusaka with representatives of the ANC.

He is accompanying the British foreign secretary, Sir Geoffrey Howe, who is a member of the EEC delegation holding talks in Lusaka with the six Frontline States on the situation in South Africa.

A spokesman for the British Foreign Office in London said it was the right time to get Britain's message across to the ANC that dialogue, not violence, was the solution to South Africa's problems. The EEC delegation is holding 2 days of talks with the foreign ministers of Angola, Botswana, Mozambique, Tanzania, Zambia, and Zimbabwe on how to influence political change in South Africa. President Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia called for tougher economic sanctions against South Africa in his opening speech although he said he was aware that the move would adversely affect some Frontline States with economic and communications links with South Africa.

ZIMBABWE

Mugabe Defends Army Deployment in Mozambique

MB011102 Harare Domestic Service in English
1600 GMT 31 Jan 86

[Text] The prime minister, Comrade Robert Mugabe, today attended the funeral of Colonel Flint Magama (Chiboza) about 10 km north of (Lishaware). Col Magama is one of two members of the Zimbabwe National Army who died in a helicopter crash in Mozambique. The other is Major Judgemore Cheuka who was buried in Mutoko.

Speaking at the funeral of Comrade Magama, Comrade Mugabe said the only way to stop South Africa destabilizing the southern African region is the deployment of military forces in Mozambique. He said the recent blockade of Lesotho by South Africa and the toppling of the government of Chief Leabua Jonathan proved that no country in southern Africa is safe from the aggressive designs of the apartheid regime.

Comrade Mugabe said Zimbabwe will not succumb to the pressure that Pretoria applied on Lesotho and will ensure that [words indistinct] Mozambique are defended effectively. He said the active life of the late Col Magama is testimony that patriotism and sacrifice of the consolidation of independence [words indistinct].

Comrade Magama, who was 33, was buried at a site [words indistinct] Hero's Acre. He is survived by his wife and two children. His funeral was also attended by the deputy prime minister, Comrade Simon Muzenda, the minister of state for security, Comrade Emmerson Munangagwa, [words indistinct] minister, Comrade Teurai Ropa Nhongo.

SADCC Condemns U.S. Reception of Savimbi

MB010625 Harare Domestic Service in English
0600 GMT 1 Feb 86

[Text] The Southern African Development Coordination Conference, SADCC, has castigated the Reagan administration for welcoming Jonas Savimbi, leader of the South African-backed UNITA bandits who are destabilizing Angola.

The chairman of the council of ministers, Mr Peter Mmusi, who is also Botswana's vice president, said it was with dismay that the nine SADCC member-states learned about the reception accorded to Savimbi. According to reports from Washington, Savimbi received a welcome usually reserved for high government officials. He is seeking more United States aid to overthrow the legitimate government in Angola. Mr Mmusi said United States policy showed that Reagan administration is in league with the Botha regime in formenting instability in southern Africa.